



FRIDAY,  
OCTOBER 8, 1954

# THE JERUSALEM POST

## Iraq Quiet; Soviet M.D.'s Treat Kassem

BAGHDAD. — Complete calm returned to Baghdad yesterday 24 hours after the attempt on the life of Premier Abdul Karim Kassem.

Gen. Kassem, who was hit three times by bullets fired by a would-be assassin on Wednesday, is in "good health and enjoying a complete rest," according to a medical bulletin.

It was reported that Russian doctors are at Kassem's bedside.

The Iraqi poet, Mohammed Mehdi Jawaheri, writing in the government newspaper "Al Bayan Al Ayyam," said Premier's driver was killed in the attack. The poet said he visited the 45-year-old leader in hospital and saw his car at the gate of the building, riddled with 45 bullets.

The Premier is still in hospital, but a Defence Ministry spokesman said he may leave today.

### Bone Fracture

The medical bulletin said the upper part of his left arm was put in a plaster cast as the result of a bone fracture. The fracture was caused by two bullets which entered from behind the left shoulder.

The bullet also said he suffered a flesh wound on the palm of his right hand.

Schools in the city were shut as a sign of thanksgiving, but shops and offices were open and newspapers and transport were normal.

There have been no incidents in Baghdad or elsewhere.

Armoured cars, stationed at strategic points throughout Baghdad Wednesday night, were withdrawn from most parts of the capital, and few troops were to be seen.

**Curfew Extended.** At the same time the curfew was extended by three hours, and now starts at 6 p.m., instead of 9 p.m., lasting until 5 a.m.

A ban on meetings of more than five persons, proclaimed after the assassination attempt, was still in force. But, despite the order, calm crowds gathered at the scene of the shooting.

There were still no reports as to the identity of the assassin or whether he had been detained. Kassem was on his normal daily drive to his home when he was shot. He was unscathed except for a single bodyguard.

(UPI, Reuter)

### Main Topic in Nazareth

Jerusalem Post Reporter

**NAZARETH.** — The attempted assassination of the Iraqi Prime Minister was on Thursday the main talk in this predominantly Arab-populated town.

The residents, who usually gather in cafés to gossip and discuss political affairs, believe that the assassination was organized by the Communists in Iraq. Most of them base their assumption on the fact that the assailant was not caught because he was helped by a well-organized group.

Local Communists, on the other hand, blame the Nazis and their "talls" in Iraq.

### ISRAEL UPS PAYMENT TO U.N. AND FUNDS

**UNITED NATIONS (INA).** — Israel announced to the U.N. special pledging conference yesterday that it is increasing its contribution to the expanded programme of technical assistance and the U.N. Special Fund.

Miss Hava Harell, who represented Israel at the 82-member conference, said that Israel's contribution to the Special Fund for aid to under-developed countries is being increased this year from \$15,000 to \$45,000 and that its contribution to the Technical Assistance programme will rise from IL 60,000 to IL 100,000.

**DODGERS WIN**

## Nasser Says He Wants U.N. Group for Palestine Talks

The appointment of a special U.N. commission to discuss the settlement of all outstanding issues between Israel and the Arab countries was proposed on Thursday in Cairo with an Associated Press correspondent.

The U.N. stand on the Suez Canal dispute, Nasser said that free passage for Israel through the Canal must be discussed together with the questions of the repatriation of Arab refugees, the internationalization of Jerusalem and the restoration of Israel's borders on the basis of the 1947 U.N. resolution.

The A.P. interview with Nasser was obtained yesterday over Radio Paris and Radio news network.

Questioned regarding Nasser's statement, a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem said it was hard to say what Nasser is getting at.

The spokesman pointed out that there had been a U.N. Commission in existence for the last 11 years, but its work broke down because of Arab refusal to cooperate with it.

**Israel's Constant Offer.** For the last 11 years Israel has offered to negotiate with each and every one of the Arab states, and the offer was invariably rejected, he said.

The spokesman added that the question is whether Nasser recognizes Israel and whether he is prepared to make peace with it. "If he lets him say so."

Israel on its part has always been ready and is ready now to meet Nasser at any time and any place, the spokesman said. But these negotiations must be open and fair, and cannot be held on Nasser's terms only. Each side must come to the negotiations and be free to state its case frankly.

### NOT STARTLING

**WASHINGTON (INA).** — State Department officials said after study of the Nasser proposal that they saw no startling or new element introduced into the Arab-Israel dispute.

## League Lashes Dag's Refugee Report for 'Economic' Bias

**UNITED NATIONS (UPI).** — U.N. members yesterday received an Arab League condemnation of Secretary-General Hammarskjöld's idea of integrating one million Arab refugees into the economic life of the Middle East.

A letter from 10 Arab states was circulated as an official U.N. document. It was signed by representatives of 10 League members, including Iraq and Tunisia.

The League said Mr. Hammarskjöld, in figuring the cost on reintegration of the refugees, "confined these estimates to the economic development of the host Arab countries."

Thus he seems to envisage refugee integration in these countries, if the U.N. had adopted no resolutions on the Palestinian refugee problem and had not repeatedly reaffirmed the right of the refugees to return to their homes with Israel.

Jordan would also carry out an investigation into the murder of Yohanan Golani and will take steps to find, arrest and punish the guilty party.

The Jordanian statement was made by Captain Mohammad Daoud during a 10-hour emergency meeting of the M.A.C. which ended early yesterday morning. The session had been called to discuss last Saturday's killing of Golani, a shepherd, and the wounding of two other Israelis at Kibbutz Yad Hanna Seneh.

Captain Daoud and the other Jordan delegates, Lieutenant Zadek, tried at first to occupy the session with lengthy procedural arguments, but at the end acceded to Israel's demand for an agreed statement by the M.A.C. Chairman, Lt.-Col. O.H. Burn of New Zealand, to sum up the Lebano-Syrian insurrection.

It criticized Mr. Hammarskjöld for basing his recommendation on economic reasons, and said that this is the "clear mistake which is reflected through the entire report."

The letter said that the problem is an international one, based on political and legal considerations.

**Not Asked to Propose.** There appears to be a proposal to reintegrate them into the territories of the host Arab states.

The League said the U.N. had requested Mr. Hammarskjöld to find a new solution to the refugee problem. The consistent Arab position has been that the refugees have a right to compensation and to return to their homes.

It criticized Mr. Hammarskjöld for basing his recommendation on economic reasons, and said that this is the "clear mistake which is reflected through the entire report."

Mr. Hammarskjöld, it said, took into account Jewish immigration into Israel. To the extent that continued Jewish immigration into Israel regards the right of the refugees to return to their homes but commended that such a declaration is not in line with the conclusions of the report."

The M.A.C. earlier discussed the report of U.N. investigators into the Israel and Jordan complaints on the incident, but the Jordan charge that it was fire from Israeli armoured cars that had caused the incident was not dealt with.

This was the first case of murder that had been discussed by the M.A.C. since Israel rejoined the M.A.C. meetings with Jordan last March.

The Israel representatives, Sgan-Aluf Yaakov Monash and Soren Shimon Levinson, did not press for a condemnation of Jordan for the killing, since the Israel view is that such resolutions in themselves do not create border claims.

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Tab Hunter  
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Commencing  
Saturday, Oct. 10, at the  
Armon David  
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TONY ROYAL  
is also being exported.

You are tired, lazy, lacking in energy and vitality — all you need is the new Israel Distilled preparation. Contains "GELEE ROYALE" + Vitamin E obtainable at all pharmacies.

On Wednesday night the Syrians directed their searchlights on the Hula and Golan Heights, and

12 Pages

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## Tory Win with Increased Majority Seen In First 111 Returns of British Election

### Labour Ousted from 4 Seats

A Conservative victory with an increased majority in yesterday's British General Election was predicted by Reuters shortly this morning. The first 111 results to be announced showed a net Tory gain of three seats, and that incumbent M.P.s increased their majorities, the Conservatives "more so" than Labour.

The state of the parties at 1.45 a.m. today was: Conservatives and their allies 35 seats, Labour 31, Liberals 2. Results still to come 111.

At this stage the Conservatives had gained four at the expense of Labour, but lost one to the Liberals. The overall swing in favour of the Tories was then estimated to be 1.3 per cent.

**Liberals' Surprise.** An early surprise was provided by the results from Devon North, in the West Country of England. In this one-time stronghold of the Liberal Party, which has been in Conservative hands for many years, the Liberal candidate Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, 36, won by a majority of 202.

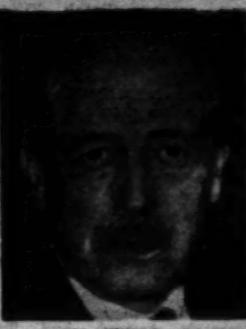
The previous Conservative majority here was 5,236. The Labour member, Sir Oswald Mosley, came bottom of the poll in a four-cornered fight at Kensington North, losing his deposit. The winner was a West Indian doctor who stood for Labour.

The poll was very heavy, some observers estimating it had exceeded the 8 per cent of the electorate who voted in 1955.

**First Result.** Both Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Gaitskell spent most of the day touring their constituencies, thanking their supporters for their help and hearing the latest election forecasts of their experts.

They were given a warm welcome, as an 8-year-old Sir Winston Churchill, who went for a 12-mile car tour of Woodford, Essex, at one of his stops, a woman from a fish shop, still in overalls, rushed out to pat him on the cheek. There was further amusement when a two-year-old child, held up to his car

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



### Khrushchev Mocks the U.S. On Trans-Siberian Tour

LONDON (UPI). — Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, whose return trip from Peking is turning into a minor barn-storming tour, arrived yesterday in Krasnoyarsk.

The broadcast said Mr. Khrushchev was greeted by "tens of thousands of people" carrying posters pledging that the Siberians would fulfil the current seven-year plan of schedule.

Radio Moscow also broadcast extracts of Mr. Khrushchev's speech made at Vladivostok on Tuesday.

The Premier said that the Soviet Union intends to create a system of pooling automobiles unlike the "capitalist" system where "people argue 'this is a lousy car but at least it is my own.'

"It is not our aim to compete with Americans in the production of vast numbers of cars," he declared. "In our country cars will be used more rationally than in America. Taxi pools will be widely developed where people will obtain cars when needed."

"We should one rack one's brains over where to mount the car, why be bothered with it?" Mr. Khrushchev asked.

In his wide-ranging speech, Mr. Khrushchev disclosed he had been getting out again to talk to the man-in-the-street.

He asked one woman walking with her children how things were, and she replied:

"We are glad of the good fortune of meeting you. Footwear, fabrics, milk and many other goods have been rushed to the shop 'as you like. Come and see us more often.'

The housewife also told him that there was usually plenty.

The interplanetary station will now move in a plane almost perpendicular to that of the lunar orbit.

The moon at that time was in the Constellation Sagittarius (elevation 18 hours 42 minutes, declination minus 17 degrees 48 minutes), the statement added.

Tass reported the rocket's speed is falling continuously and was 800 metres per second at 20,000 hours today.

The interplanetary station consists of:

Rashid Karami (Prime Minister, Defence and Finance); Pierre Gemayel (Public Works; Health); Hussein Aweini (Foreign Affairs); and five new Ministers:

Philippe Tafti (Justice and Planning);

Fadil Boutros (Education and Information);

Maurice Zwein (Communications and Social Affairs); Ali Bliz (Interior and Information); and

Faud Najar (Agriculture).

The next transmission of data will be from 17.00 to 18.00 hours Moscow time (4.5 p.m. Israel Time) on October 9.

The station's scientific equipment, thermal regulation and power supply systems continue to function normally.

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The Board of Governors of the Atomic Agency has deferred a decision on an Egyptian proposal to set up a regional atomic agency centre in Cairo. Israel opposed the choice of a country to which its neighbour is denied free access.

It Had No Idea

just how much Ets Ha-zaith Extra Oil can add to a salad. My husband, the children — they always ask for a second helping now that I use Ets Ha-zaith Extra. Oh, it's only C.D. refined oil on the market. There is no better oil for frying, cooking and baking.

(Advt.)

**AGAINST... AGAINST... AGAINST...**

See Page 4

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**DON'T LET HIM DO IT!**

"I am absolutely opposed to private property, now more than ever before."

Who said that? Mikuni, Meir Yaari, Tsvi Tsvi? Nothing of the kind; they were uttered by Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister of Israel, in an interview with Haaretz. So far as he is concerned, "greedy" private enterprise will do for the time being but not indefinitely.

And what do the "alternative" parties desire?

The Progressives uphold the right of private and public enterprise to co-exist, while recognizing the need for reform of the Histadrut and the elimination of privileges. Each sector forms an essential part of our national economy.

We must realize, however, that we are faced with a dwindling national income from foreign sources where loans, grants, reparations and restitution are concerned, that we must tap new sources

## Health Ministry to Request More Aid for Mental Hygiene

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Cabinet is shortly to be asked by the Minister of Health to authorize a supplementary allocation of IL500,000, primarily for mental health services, it was learned in Jerusalem.

The greater part would go towards paying for mental patients in private hospitals who are the wards of the Ministry, and for adding 20 beds to the Government psychiatric hospital in Rehovot, near Jerusalem. It now has 40 beds for children aged up to 18. Some of the funds would be used to establish more hospital beds for chronic patients.

Mental health services are among the Ministry of Health's top priorities. There are now about 2,600 beds in Government mental hospitals — all occupied — and some 3,000 patients in private hospitals. Some 1,500 of the latter are paid for by the Ministry.

Not all of the country's 22 licensed private mental hospitals are up to standard, and in some the standard is "very low," Dr. Louis Miller, Chief of Mental Health Services in the Ministry, told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The Ministry has moved offices in Givat Shaul, Jerusalem, so that on January 1, it will withdraw the patients paid for by the Ministry. This would virtually mean the closing down of the hospital since it has 27 patients altogether. The patients would be transferred either to Government hospitals or satisfactory private ones, while some would go home.

**Rehabilitation Scheme**

Dr. Miller said that the past practice of sending patients to private mental hospitals because the Government ones were full has now been stopped. This has been made possible by the Ministry's recent expansion of psychiatric institutions and community health centers.

Those hospitalized can be discharged daily through an accelerated rehabilitation programme.

A recently formed team of a psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, and three social workers has been visiting private and Government mental hospitals, reassessing patients, contacting their families, with the aim of rehabilitating every possible patient.

The private hospitals were full and largely only custodial, and patients could remain there indefinitely; sometimes even deteriorating into an "institutional slumber." Behind the team is a Malha-Ministry rehabilitation fund of IL70,000 a year.

**Private Facilities**

The Ministry has demanded that the private mental hospitals improve their facilities and they have been told that if they did so the Ministry would sign contracts with them. The Ministry has demanded improvements in general environment, sanitation, and number of staff per patient. Many of these hospitals would close down were the Ministry to stop paying.

Dr. Miller, who developed Government mental health services in 1949 and entered his present post five months ago, pointed out that the private mental hospitals were

President, Dr. S. Lowy; Chairman, Mr. Sam Bloom; Treasurer, Mr. Nathan Goldberg; Secretary, Mr. Emanuel; Executive Director, Mr. Shlomo Kastor; Regional Organizer for Jerusalem, Mr. Shlomo Kastor; Regional Organizer for Haifa, Mr. Wolf Stark; Representative of Settlements in the North, Mr. Ernest F. Frieslich; Representative of Settlements in the Central District, Mr. Alex Simon; Representative of Settlements in the South, Mrs. Joyce Haneiman; and Mr. M. Friedman.

**Hithadut Olei Australis Holds General Meeting**

At the first General Meeting of the Hithadut Olei Australis, v'New Zealand held in Tel Aviv on Wednesday evening the following officers were appointed:

President, Dr. S. Lowy; Chairman, Mr. Sam Bloom; Treasurer, Mr. Nathan Goldberg; Secretary, Mr. Emanuel; Executive Director, Mr. Shlomo Kastor; Regional Organizer for Jerusalem, Mr. Shlomo Kastor; Regional Organizer for Haifa, Mr. Wolf Stark; Representative of Settlements in the North, Mr. Ernest F. Frieslich; Representative of Settlements in the Central District, Mr. Alex Simon; Representative of Settlements in the South, Mrs. Joyce Haneiman; and Mr. M. Friedman.

Mr. Max Frieslich, former President of the Zionist Federation of Australia and New Zealand, who addressed the gathering, was made the Association's first Honorary Member. Mr. Arthur Weimer, of the New Zealand Zionist Council, also brought greetings.

## Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Gurion yesterday visited the Haifa Art Museum in Tel Aviv. They were received by Major Haim Leiberman and by the Director of the Museum, Mr. M. Halperin. They later visited the archaeological dig at Tel Knesset, and also paid courtesy calls on the widow of the late Knesset Speaker Yosef Sprinzak, and on the widow of Arish Shabtai.

The President on Wednesday received the Founding Committee of L'Maan Yerushayim — Pro-Jerusalem Society. Present at the meeting were Dr. Kalman Mann, M. Shenhavi, M. Ish-Shalom, Haim Givrish, Dr. S. Moses, C. Tchobor, Zv Shwartz, and Avraham Shabtai.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received the President of Knesset House, in Australia, Mr. Max Freilich. Mr. Moshe Ussuckin, of the Head Office Management, was present at the meeting.

Mr. S. Amarasangam, Director-General of the Ministry of Transport, Shipping and Nationalized Services in Ceylon, who is visiting in this country as guest of the Foreign Ministry, yesterday visited the Histadrut Executive and met with Mr. R. Barak, Head of the Political Department.

Mr. I. Klatzkin, Chairman of the U.S.A. of Johnstown, Pa., and Mrs. Klatzkin, visited the offices of the Jewish Agency and were received by Mr. Zalman Shazar and Mr. Gedalia Zalkin.

The Hadassah Brooklyn Region Group, headed by Mrs. Sarah Winston, yesterday visited a number of Hadassah installations in Jerusalem, launched at the Alice Seligberg Vocational High School, and were guests at a reception given in the evening to the Director-General of Hadassah Medical Organization and Mrs. K.J. Mann at their home.

**FUNERAL**

Prof. Fritz Shimon Bodenheimer will be laid to rest at 12 noon today. The coffin will lie in state at the entrance to the cemetery from 11 a.m.

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**Two Danish Experts Here As UN Advisers**

Two U.N. experts from Denmark have arrived in Israel to examine the advisability of setting up a technological institute for crafts and small industry, the Office of the Resident U.N. Representative has announced.

They are Messrs. H.H. Paulsen and R. Smith-Nielsen of the Copenhagen Technological Institute. They will spend three months in this country surveying local workshops and small factories, and advising the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

A 12-PAGE illustrated brochure, showing the development of Jerusalem in the past few years, is now being distributed by the Municipality to all householders.

**ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA**

Opera House • Alon Street 1 • Allenby Rd. • Tel Aviv  
Madame Butterfly with the famous Japanese soprano Setsuko Ichikawa  
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**ALEXANDRA**  
Tuesday, Oct. 23 Sat. Oct. 27  
Sat. Oct. 27 Tues. Oct. 27 Saturday, October 21

**BARBER OF SEVILLE**  
Sun. Oct. 21

**LA TRAVIATA**  
Tues. Oct. 26

Shortly: **LA BOHEME**  
by Puccini  
All seats start at 5.00 p.m.  
Ticket at the Box Office  
100-1000 Tel Aviv  
Subscription Tickets  
available at the Opera House  
between 8:15 and 8:45

## Local Soccer Gets Into Full Swing

By KEITH BECKER

The local soccer programme gets into full swing again on Saturday with the continuation of the National League and League A games, after a break of three weeks since the start of the League B matches.

On the average, the Ministry gives about IL200 per day for a team to play in the National League. The private hospitals are the wards of the Ministry, and for adding 20 beds to the Government psychiatric hospital in Rehovot, near Jerusalem. It now has 40 beds for children aged up to 18. Some of the funds would be used to establish more hospital beds for chronic patients.

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**Today's Postbag****The Weather**

**FORECAST: Partly**  
 Mt. Carmel A 15 25 35  
 Haifa B 15 25 35  
 Haifa Port C 15 25 35  
 Nazareth D 15 25 35  
 Tel Aviv Kirya E 15 25 35  
 Tel Aviv Port F 15 25 35  
 Lydda Airport G 15 25 35  
 Beersheba H 15 25 35  
 Sderot I 15 25 35  
 Gaza J 15 25 35  
 "A" = Minimum at 8 p.m. B) Maximum temp. C) Maximum pressure. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

**ARRIVALS**

Dr. T. Brosh, the Income Tax Commissioner, after attending the International Fiscal Association Congress in Madrid (by El Al).

Prof. A. Robinson, head of the Department of Mathematics at the Hebrew University, from Poland, where he lectured at an international symposium held in Warsaw.

Dr. Max Brod, from a visit to several European countries (by K.M.).

Mr. S. Van Rossem, a Food and Agriculture Organization expert, to serve as adviser on food marketing (by K.L.M.).

Mr. Samuel Schneider, of Warner Brothers, and Mrs. Schneider on a private visit (by U.E.A.).

Mr. Joseph Rapkin, Chairman, U.J.A. Division, Milwaukee, and Mrs. Rapkin; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wertheimer, of the Wertheimer Foundation, and Mrs. Harold Kaplan, New York — to tour Israel under U.J.A. auspices.

**DEPARTURES**

Aluf-Mishne Matzli Salman, to take up his post as Israeli Minister to South Africa (by Sa-beqa).

Mr. E. Bloch, chief engineer of the Nesser Cement Works, for Burns, to advise on the establishment of cement plants.

DAMAGE estimated at ILR. 1,000 was caused yesterday by a blaze on a farm near Yolkneam. A shed with 30 tons of straw was destroyed. Haifa firemen, later joined by the Afuleh Brigade, battled the fire for five hours. They saved all the cows and prevented the fire from spreading to the . . .

A DOZEN children aged between six and 12 years were detained by police in Tel Aviv on Wednesday after being caught throwing stones at trains passing near their homes. Two of the children were released on bail and the others were told to report to the police with their parents.

**Jealousy Slaying Not A Work Accident**

A man who is killed on his way to work by a jealous husband cannot receive compensation as the victim of a work accident.

This was decided yesterday by the Court of Appeals of the National Insurance Institute that while Halli had, indeed, been killed on the way to work, the circumstances had no connection with his work as a teacher. (Item)

**BIRAN FOR U.S.**

Dr. Avraham Biran, Director of the Foreign Ministry's Armistice Affairs Division and former Israel Consul-General in Los Angeles, is leaving today for a six-week lecture tour in the U.S. on behalf of Israel Bonds. On his way back Dr. Biran is to be the guest-speaker at the annual Jewish National Fund conference of England and Northern Ireland. (Item)

**ERICH (Amnon) KATZENSTEIN**

are happy to announce the birth of a

**SON**

brother to Liora.

The Brit Milah will take place at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, October 13, 1959 at the Elisha Hospital on Mt. Carmel, Haifa.

Please regard this as a personal invitation.

Our deepest sympathy to MORDECHAI HURT on the passing away of his beloved

**FATHER**

The Management and Staff of Paz Chemicals Ltd.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved brother and brother-in-law

**Oskar Horner**

The funeral will leave from the Asuta Hospital at 1 p.m. today.

Erasel Oskar, Brother in New York The Blum and Mahr Families, Tel Aviv.

The funeral of our beloved

**Prof. Shimon (Fritz) Bodenheimer**

who died in London recently, will take place today at the Sanhedria Cemetery in Jerusalem at 12 noon.

Buses will leave from Terra Sancta College at 11:30 a.m.

The Bereaved Family

## Physician Honoured for Aiding Wounded under Jordanian Fire

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—Dr. Karl Binder, 52, of Kfar Haim, who is a Kupat Holim district physician, on Thursday received the gratitude of the Chief of Staff and the Acting O.C. Central Command for administering aid to a wounded man under fire from Jordan positions, rear Kibbutz Yad Hanna Senech on the second day of Rosh Hashana.

Last Sunday morning, Border Policemen went out to investigate the shooting of the shepherd Yohanan Godani, 36. They met Dr. Binder, who was travelling in a car with his family on their way to visit relatives. When a Border Police officer asked Dr. Binder if he would join them to determine the cause of death, the physician agreed immediately and took his instruments with him. He told his family to wait for him.

As Dr. Binder approached the body of the shepherd, fire was opened from across the border, from a distance of 100 metres. He took cover behind the car and waited for the bullet to hit the ground.

**Bullets Whistle Past**

A few moments later a member of Kibbutz Hetziba hit him by the Jordanians' fire. The physician stopped, went to his aid, and found that he was wounded in the arm. With bullets whistling past overhead, he bandaged the wounded man. A few minutes later an armoured car arrived to evacuate the men under fire.

However, the armoured car stuck 100 metres away, so a second one arrived half-an-hour later. Meanwhile, a Border Policeman was wounded by Jordanian fire, and Dr. Binder went to his aid too.

The wounded were transferred to Beilinson Hospital where their condition is no longer critical, thanks to the courageous efforts of the district physician.

A short ceremony was held on Thursday at the office of Aluf-Mishne Matzli Salman, the Acting O.C. Central Command, where the thanks of the Chief of Staff were conveyed to Dr. Binder. In a letter of appreciation, Rav-Av Leibovitz stated:

"Your example to the citizens of the State and as encouragement to those serving in the Defense Forces."

Dr. Binder came to Germany 26 years ago and has held his present post at Kfar Haim for 25 years.

**New Suspect Remanded In Flock Murder Case**

TEL AVIV.—Michael Boxer, another suspect in the murder of Zerach Flock, the diamond merchant, was remanded for 10 days by Magistrate E. Wachs here on Thursday.

Boxer, a café owner in Ramat Gan, had been detained on suspicion of heading a gang of burglars and was arrested after having been released on bail over a month ago.

The police representative, who had requested a 15-day remand, said intensive efforts were being made to complete the investigation into the case.

Meanwhile, following Plaintiff M. Kennett, of the District Court here, ruled that the police must decide by next Wednesday whether to charge another suspect, Avraham Hasson, with the murder of Flock.

Hasson applied to be freed on bail as long as the police have not preferred charges against him. He complained that his detention had already been extended four times.

**Settler Jailed For Sit-Down Strike**

TEL AVIV.—Magistrate B. Korengold on Thursday sentenced a settler from Moab Peled to 27 days in prison after the settler refused to end the sit-down strike that he, his wife and six children have been conducting in the Tzurim Passage here.

The defendant, Zion Bahni, is protesting the Tzurim Agency's refusal to provide steady employment for him in town and a flat in the Tel Giborim quarter. He claimed that because of his poor health he could not make a go of his farm and "instead of my milking my cows they've been milking me."

Bahni refused all the Magistrate's suggestions for compromise with the Jewish Agency and also refused to call off his strike as a condition for the postponement of the hearing in order to permit him to get a lawyer.

Following Bahni's refusal, the Magistrate fined him ILR. 50 with an alternative sentence of 20 days in jail and ordered him to post a ILR. 75 bond for good behaviour with an alternative of another seven days imprisonment.

Bahni chose prison.

**LA. PIONEER WOMEN LYDDA AIRPORT**

A group of 40 Pioneer Women from Los Angeles arrived on Wednesday night for a four-night visit. They were received yesterday by Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi at Beit Ha-nassi.

(Item)

**Tel Ganim Residents Rap Local Services**

RAMAT GAN.—Residents of the Tel Ganim quarter on Wednesday at a general meeting criticized the Ramat Gan Municipality "for failing to provide elementary services" and for allowing development to spoil the suburban character of the area.

It was said that until three days before the holidays, roads were in bad condition and uneven and pavements were practically invisible under heaps of rubble, while the stench from open drain pipes in neighbouring Kiryat Baruch was overpowering.

**Elections**

(Continued from Page One)

to be patted, imitated his famous V-sign.

The London shock exchange continued to show confidence in a Government victory. Steel shares — a barometer of industrial feeling in view of Labour's intention to re-nationalize it if elected — showed gains of up to three shillings. Other industrial follow suit.

Financial experts interpreted this as reflecting the latest swing to the Conservatives in the final public opinion poll.

At the start of the election campaign, all the polls gave the Government a strong lead. As polling day approached they reported a steady narrowing of the gap. But on the latest showing the Conservatives were still at least one percentage point ahead. If this estimate is fulfilled — and many people scorn public opinion polls — Mr. Macmillan's Government would return to power with a small working majority.

At the dissolution of Parliament, the state of the parties was Conservative and allies 24%, Labour 20%, Liberal six — a Conservative overall majority of 8%.

## 2 Escape Bruised In 'Miracle' Accident

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Miracles still happen: this was the first comment of a senior Jerusalem police officer on Thursday after hearing the details of a traffic accident yesterday in which two men were slightly injured in the German Colony in Jerusalem.

When a Border Police officer asked Dr. Binder if he would join them to determine the cause of death, the physician agreed immediately and took his instruments with him. He told his family to wait for him.

As Dr. Binder approached the body of the shepherd, fire was opened from across the border, from a distance of 100 metres. He took cover behind the car and waited for the bullet to hit the ground.

**Arrivals**

Dr. T. Brosh, the Income Tax Commissioner, after attending the International Fiscal Association Congress in Madrid (by El Al).

Prof. A. Robinson, head of the Department of Mathematics at the Hebrew University, from Poland, where he lectured at an international symposium held in Warsaw.

Dr. Max Brod, from a visit to several European countries (by K.M.).

Mr. S. Van Rossem, a Food and Agriculture Organization expert, to serve as adviser on food marketing (by K.L.M.).

Mr. Samuel Schneider, of Warner Brothers, and Mrs. Schneider on a private visit (by U.E.A.).

Mr. Joseph Rapkin, Chairman, U.J.A. Division, Milwaukee, and Mrs. Rapkin; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wertheimer, of the Wertheimer Foundation, and Mrs. Harold Kaplan, New York — to tour Israel under U.J.A. auspices.

**Departures**

Aluf-Mishne Matzli Salman, to take up his post as Israeli Minister to South Africa (by Sa-beqa).

Mr. E. Bloch, chief engineer of the Nesser Cement Works, for Burns, to advise on the establishment of cement plants.

DAMAGE estimated at ILR. 1,000 was caused yesterday by a blaze on a farm near Yolkneam. A shed with 30 tons of straw was destroyed. Haifa firemen, later joined by the Afuleh Brigade, battled the fire for five hours. They saved all the cows and prevented the fire from spreading to the . . .

A DOZEN children aged between six and 12 years were detained by police in Tel Aviv on Wednesday after being caught throwing stones at trains passing near their homes. Two of the children were released on bail and the others were told to report to the police with their parents.

**Jealousy Slaying Not A Work Accident**

A man who is killed on his way to work by a jealous husband cannot receive compensation as the victim of a work accident.

This was decided yesterday by the Court of Appeals of the National Insurance Institute that while Halli had, indeed, been killed on the way to work, the circumstances had no connection with his work as a teacher. (Item)

**BIRAN FOR U.S.**

Dr. Avraham Biran, Director of the Foreign Ministry's Armistice Affairs Division and former Israel Consul-General in Los Angeles, is leaving today for a six-week lecture tour in the U.S. on behalf of Israel Bonds. On his way back Dr. Biran is to be the guest-speaker at the annual Jewish National Fund conference of England and Northern Ireland. (Item)

**ERICH (Amnon) KATZENSTEIN**

are happy to announce the birth of a

**SON**

brother to Liora.

The Brit Milah will take place at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, October 13, 1959 at the Elisha Hospital on Mt. Carmel, Haifa.

Please regard this as a personal invitation.

Our deepest sympathy to MORDECHAI HURT

on the passing away of his beloved

**FATHER**

The Management and Staff of Paz Chemicals Ltd.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved brother and brother-in-law

**Oskar Horner**

The funeral will leave from the Asuta Hospital at 1 p.m. today.

Erasel Oskar, Brother in New York The Blum and Mahr Families, Tel Aviv.

The funeral of our beloved

**Prof. Shimon (Fritz) Bodenheimer**

who died in London recently, will take place today at the Sanhedria Cemetery in Jerusalem at 12 noon.

Buses will leave from Terra Sancta College at 11:30 a.m.

The Bereaved Family

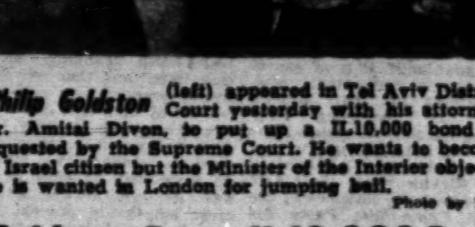


Photo by Pinhas

Philip Goldston (left) appeared in Tel Aviv District Court yesterday with his attorney, Mr. Amitai Divon, to put up a ILR. 10,000 bond as requested by the Supreme Court. He wants to become an Israeli citizen but the Minister of the Interior objects. He is wanted in London for jumping bail.

Photo by Pinhas

Philip Goldston Posts ILR. 10,000 Bond

TEL AVIV.—Philip Alan Goldston, 30, who arrived here two weeks ago from England, has been charged in Tel Aviv District Court yesterday with jumping bail in England. He was released on a ILR. 10,000 bond.

Mr. Goldston, a textile merchant, came here after jumping bail in England. He was declared bankrupt early this year. He applied for the order after his tourist visa had been cancelled.

The bond was supplied by his brother-in-law and is in the form of a mortgage on the latter's home in Ramat Gan. Publication of his name was banned by the court.

He had been instructed to do so by the Supreme Court the day before as a condition for staying his arrest or expung

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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**D**ESPITE last night's reports that life in Iraq is getting back to normal, and that Major-General KASSEM is expected to leave hospital today, the abortive attempt on the Iraqi leader's life will inevitably leave its mark on the course of events in Iraq and the Arab world as a whole. It will increase tension in the area by further worsening relations between Cairo and Baghdad; it will no doubt intensify the struggle within Iraq between the Communists and their opponents; and it is bound to increase the current hostility between Nasser and the Commissar bloc.

The circumstances of the attempt are by no means clear. The secrecy with which the Baghdad authorities have been shrouding the identity and number of the assailants has only added to the difficulty of identifying the forces behind the assault. It is not yet clear, even, whether or not the assailants and their associates were apprehended. But Kassem's own repeated references in his address from the hospital to the "imperialists" and the "sovietized" (Kassem's term for Nasser) seem to rule out the possibility that this was an attempt at revenge by a relative of one of the men whom Kassem has just sent to the firing squad or the gallows. Moreover, the attempt seems to have been too well-planned to be the work of a single man.

The theory, which Cairo Radio began to disseminate yesterday afternoon, that the attempt was staged by the Communists to serve as a pretext for Kassem to liquidate the remaining anti-Communist elements can be dismissed with almost equal certainty. For one thing, such a plot contained too great an element of risk, since its unearthing would have implied the total destruction of everything that the Communists have gained since the revolution. The fact that the assault took place in the city's most crowded thoroughfare at a particularly crowded hour made it almost certain that the assailants would be caught.

If, then, the attempt was perpetrated by anti-Kassem elements intent on seizing power, they must have had ample support, or the promise of support, from abroad — and the source of such support can only be the United Arab Republic. In fact, it would be quite out of style if President Nasser had failed to plan the destruction of the most bitter and dangerous enemy that he has in the Arab world. It was only a few days ago that a number of people were condemned to death by a Tunisian court on charges of trying to make a Cairo-planned and financed attempt on President Bourguiba's life. It is useful to recall that when the present ruler of Iraq contacted the Cairo authorities about three years ago to enquire as to the support which he and his fellow conspirators would get if they overthrew Nuri Said's regime, Cairo's reply was quite encouraging. When Kassem seized power there was great rejoicing in Cairo, yet only two weeks ago the Sheikh of the Azhar University, the highest religious authority in Egypt, issued an edict decreeing that "the hands and feet of the criminals who executed the (Iraqi) officers should be cut off."

The immediate outcome of Wednesday's assault will no doubt be another wave of arrests and trials and executions. But if the Iraqi security authorities have managed to impose an all-night curfew and have banned demonstrations and meetings in order to prevent another blood-bath in Baghdad, such as those perpetrated in Mosul and Kirkuk, there seems to be little doubt that the Communists will exploit the event to strengthen their own influence and regain Kassem's confidence and protection. They have already demanded that Kassem should "uproot the evil at its source," which means the liquidation of their remaining enemies.

## The Middle East Scene

# IRAQI COMMUNISTS IN GRIM MOOD

By Amnon Barzur Eli By Mor



A Picture from Kirkuk: The Communist flag is seen dangling from a building in the city's fortress which the rioters occupied. In the foreground, a group of rioters (including soldiers) herding a man to his death, with the rope already round his neck.

Despite the boost which the attempt at Kassem's life has no doubt given to Iraq's Communists, their power and influence in the country at large is very difficult to gauge. The general impression is that they have managed to gain a decisive position in many of the most important official and semi-official institutions, and a British observer in Baghdad recently asserted that whatever may be said about its actual strength, the Iraqi Communist Party, with its tremendous powers of organization, can now be said to be the Government!

The execution in Baghdad last month of 13 pro-Nasser officers and four men of the old regime known for their anti-Communist beliefs cited as proof of this theory, but despite Cairo's persistent claims, these executions do not seem to have been the result of Communist pressure or to have increased the party's influence in any material way.

The attempt on Kassem's life will inevitably bring on another purge of pro-Nasser elements in the army, strengthening the Communists. However, the ban on demonstrations and political meetings is an indication of the authorities' fear that Communist-organized pro-Kassem demonstrations would turn into a massacre of the remaining anti-Communist elements. Communists' present position can still be described according to see reading of the situation, as more precarious than ever was since July 1958, when Kassem gave them a clear snub in reply to their demand to participate in his government, the Communists have lost the initiative, and now the defensive, and there were in full retreat after the Kirkuk massacres in July. Although they have so far refused to freeze their activities as a political party, their organ, "Ittihad el-Shab," now abstains almost completely from mentioning the term "Communist Party"; curiously enough, the paper's editor and branch have been serving as the headquarters of the party and its branches. One sign of the Communists' uncertain position is that the circulation of their organ has fallen from 40,000 to 20,000.

## Nasser's Influence

One of the most curious features of the present situation is that the Communists themselves do not seem to know exactly where they stand, and that they display a good deal of nervousness about what others think of Kassem's intentions. Since they know quite well that their usefulness to Kassem, and therefore their very influence, depends wholly upon the evaluation of the Nazis, their evaluation of their own strength is often based on changes in Kassem's mood or even on the degree of intensity of Cairo's attacks against his regime. In a summary of the party's Executive Committee's report of mid-July, "Ittihad el-Shab" frankly refers to the unfavourable reaction resulting from disengaging outside and internal dangers facing the Republic."

## Rapid Development

As in all other countries, television has developed very rapidly in Russia. In 1949 1,800 sets were made, whereas last year the figure was already 1,000,000. In many parts of Moscow there is hardly a house without a television aerial; it is said that altogether there are about 12,000 sets in the Moscow area today. On the other hand, however, only a small part of the Soviet Union is covered by the existing transmitters — about a quarter of the whole country. The sets offered for sale are of average quality by Western standards and not particularly expensive. The main thing is that sales are promoted by the Government. When the price of television was introduced the cost of each (and vodka) was increased and that of television sets (and pork) was reduced. Transmitter time is much shorter than in England and only a fraction of the 16 or 17 hours put out by American stations.

Here is a typical day's programme on Soviet television: transmission starts at 1 p.m. with "Children's Hour" (On the Line, Children's Insert), 7.30: "Musical Victory," which followed the July revolt. It explains that the party, discarding "isolationist ideas" on the one hand and abstaining from opening its gates to all its sympathizers on the other, instructed its organizations to work for the widening of its membership. Within four months, great masses joined the party, but it is noted that this quantitative increase resulted in loss of quality.

The party's failure to make its organizational apparatus keep pace with the huge increase in its membership is considered by the report as somewhat natural, considering the difficulties which confronted the party and its growing tasks. But it is interesting to note that the report puts the blame for much of this on the fact that the party's voluntary organizations remained closed despite the fact that its political activities were conducted in the open. This made it extremely difficult for the leadership to maintain adequate supervision over the cadres, leading to mistakes in the execution of the party's policies and to the misconduct of non-party elements masquerading as Communists. At the same

In America a *laissez-faire* policy is usually adopted in such cases and in England an earnest young lady (or young man) appears on the screen before the programme

## General Israel Orphans' Home For Girls, Jerusalem

wishes its administrators, members, donors and friends in Israel and abroad

A HAPPIEST AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR  
and a year of true redemption to the House of Israel.

takes in not adopting a firm stand against these occurrences.

In conclusion, the report speaks of a "relative ebb in the revolutionary movement after a revolutionary tide the like of which the country had never experienced." It insists that all this does not mean that the party intends to desert its responsibilities to the national liberation movement or forget its role in protecting the Republic. But it is obvious from every line in the report that what is being said is that the Communists' basic estimate of the July revolution and its character has undergone a far-reaching change: instead of considering a "nationalist" revolution paving the way for dictatorship of the proletariat, it is now seen as a "nationalist bourgeois" revolution whose main tasks are to fight "imperialism and feudalism."

Will the Communists remain content with this relatively modest gain — and for how long? If it is of course difficult to say right now, something far more pressing must be occupying their thoughts. Several court-martial are busy trying the many Communists involved in the Kirkuk riots; their fate will affect the fortunes of the Iraqi Communist Party for a long time to come.

Davar (Haifa) writes

that Mr. Eshkol has brought

back a generally glowing

picture of the confidence of

American financial circles in

Israel's economy. It is

very important that we here

should preserve our self-

confidence to maintain and even

strengthen our stability. Distant foreign circles appear to trust our economy and stability more than do some of us who do not always go to

great lengths to prevent the

spread of malicious rumours about currency devaluation.

Haboker (General Zionist)

comments that the newly de-

signed banknotes to be put

into circulation shortly, are

no more aesthetically attrac-

tive than the notes in cir-

culation at present.

The paper criticizes the

gold standard of Soviet television.

With a few praiseworthy ex-

ceptions, notably on Sun-

days, American television en-

deavours to cater for the

lowest common denominator

in its programmes. The B.B.C.

occasionally aims a bit above

the heads of the majority of

viewers. Soviet television goes

further in this direction

and presents a pro-

gramme which is not easily

described as higher middle

brow. Every week there are

several performances and

concerts from leading theatres

and concert halls. The popu-

lar scientific programmes and

the children's hour are ex-

cellent.

It may be objected that it

is easy enough to maintain

this kind of standard for only

three hours a day;

and that up to now the po-

ssessors of a "television"

are mainly to the intelli-

gentsia. It is difficult to fore-

see what will happen when

there are 80,000,000 viewers

and 16 hours of transmission

daily.

This is the sixth of a series

of articles. The first was ap-

peared on September 22, 23 and

30, and on October 2 and 7.

After studying the "Appeal

to the Nation" to alter the

existing system, signed by 45

scientists and public men of

affairs. Laamerah (Ahdut Ha'avoda) contends that it adds nothing new to Mapam's arguments.

Al Hananush (Mapam)

sees in the Syrian decision to ask

the Jews to flee the

country a pernicious design

to terrorize Syria's thousands

of Jews who in any case ex-

sist under difficult conditions

and are forced to identify

themselves nationally with

their oppressors. No legal argu-

ment can oblige the autho-

rity to let the Jews live in

Israel.

Although the conference

was not a formal seminar or

syposium, Mr. Shragai did give some of the answers.

Israel is not yet a country

of sufficient economic oppor-

tunity for the Western im-

migrant. He spoke of the

tragedy of the 80,000 who

had emigrated from Israe-

l, but was careful to point out

that economic standards were

now rising steadily. How-

ever, it appeared clear from

his remarks that in almost

all cases, a Western immi-

grant who comes to Israel

must expect his standard of

living to fall; and who would

want that?

This point is not entirely

valid when one thinks about

immigration from Britain. It

is not the lack of opportuni-

ties which deter im-

migrants from Western lands.

It is rather the lack of a

guarantee of the fulfilment

of his expectations.

Post Office Replies

The proprietress of this

kiosk, who holds a licence for

the sale of stamps and tele-

phone tokens, maintains that

## Darkness At Noon

THE cool but pleasant sun weather that prevailed throughout Israel during Rosh Hashana is expected to last through Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, making it a "good fast-day." Last Saturday and Sunday, hundreds of thousands filled the synagogues and the temporary places of worship established in numerous public halls.

At least 25 per cent of the entire population was on the move on Rosh Hashana eve. The Tel Aviv Central Bus station alone handled 300,000 passengers, an all-time peak. Tens of thousands more travelled through other cities, by bus, by train and by private car. Many of the several thousand tourists from abroad who had come for Rosh Hashana stayed on for Yom Kippur.

The atmosphere of the ten days of penitence between New Year and the Day of Atonement was heightened by press reports that eight Jews were being put on trial in Damascus for the "crime" of allegedly attempting to escape from Syria and eventually immigrating to Israel. The Public Prosecutor reportedly called for death sentences. Israeli officials expressed deep concern, while awaiting more authoritative information about the affair.

## Ministers Report

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, and the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz, returned from their missions in America and reported to the Cabinet, which convened this week on Wednesday (instead of Sunday). Mrs. Meir headed Israel's delegation to the U.N. General Assembly and led its all-out effort to obtain the widest possible support for Israel's rights in the Suez Canal. She could chalk up the impressive number of delegations whose heads have spoken up in support of the principle of freedom of passage through the Canal. Israel was particularly gratified — even pleasantly surprised — when the representatives of Spain and of India, both of which are close to the Arabs, joined the supporters of free passage.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Meir presumably reported that there was a considerable "no" vote among such expressions of support for a general principle and willingness to take any practical steps which would force Egypt to comply with the will of the United Nations. In her talks with Secretary-General Hammarskjold and other statesmen, Mrs. Meir may again have told that there was little chance that overt measures — such as a Security Council debate could force Egypt to let Israel shipping through. These statesmen recommended the continuation of "quiet diplomacy" as the most fruitful policy in the long run.

Egypt has applied to the World Bank for a large loan to widen and expand the Suez Canal. It will be the officials of the Bank — and with officials of the U.S. Government, which provides about a third of the Bank's

funds and thus has some say in its policies — Israel representatives stressed their opposition to any such loan as long as Egypt maintains her illegal blockade. They pointed out that it was inconceivable that the Bank, which is formally a United Nations institution, should give money to Egypt in a form used by her in a manner violating the rulings of the U.N.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Finance also announced this week that there were good chances of getting a loan from the U.S. Export-Import Bank, quite apart from the application for a large loan from the World Bank, whose president, Mr. Eugene Black, due to visit Israel in January, is the spokesman at the same time. He quoted the director of the Export-Import Bank as promising Mr. Eshkol "the favourable consideration of requests for development projects." Actually, Israel had been negotiating with Washington for some time about a major "Exim-bank" loan for a national irrigation scheme, but these talks were progressing at a slow pace due in part, at least, to political considerations on Washington's part in connection with any major irrigation schemes.

## One Side

THE lone hut at kilometre 85 on the Gaza Strip border was again the scene of a rump meeting of the Israel-Cyprus Mixed Armistice Commission. Col. J. McCarthy, of Elie, had convened the meeting despite the well-known fact that Israel left the M.A.C. in 1956 at the time of the fedayeen raids, and has not since recognized the armistice arrangements which have so frequently been violated by Egypt.

On the agenda was an Egyptian complaint on the alleged expulsion by Israel of some 25 Beduin of the Arava tribe from the Sinai peninsula. The M.A.C. maintained condemned Israel for "hostile acts" alleged to have included the killing of Beduin tribesmen and the destruction of their tents and called upon Israel to repatriate the Beduin.

The meeting completely overlooked the murder of Seraf Ya'el Peled, ambushed and brutally killed by the Azmehs last month. Some days after the murder an army patrol carrying out investigations was again fired upon and three Beduin were killed some 150 metres inside Israel territory.

The M.A.C. on Wednesday renewed its session in a record 10-hour-long meeting that ended only after midnight. Jordan's representative, Captain Mohammed Daoud, could not deny the facts but the Jordanians tried to keep the session going without reaching a decision. The Chairman, Lt.-Col. O. H. Bush of New Zealand, however, managed to sum up in his statement that both parties agreed to that both parties wished to maintain tranquillity. The result of this meeting contrasted sharply with the situation on Israel's borders with the U.A.R.

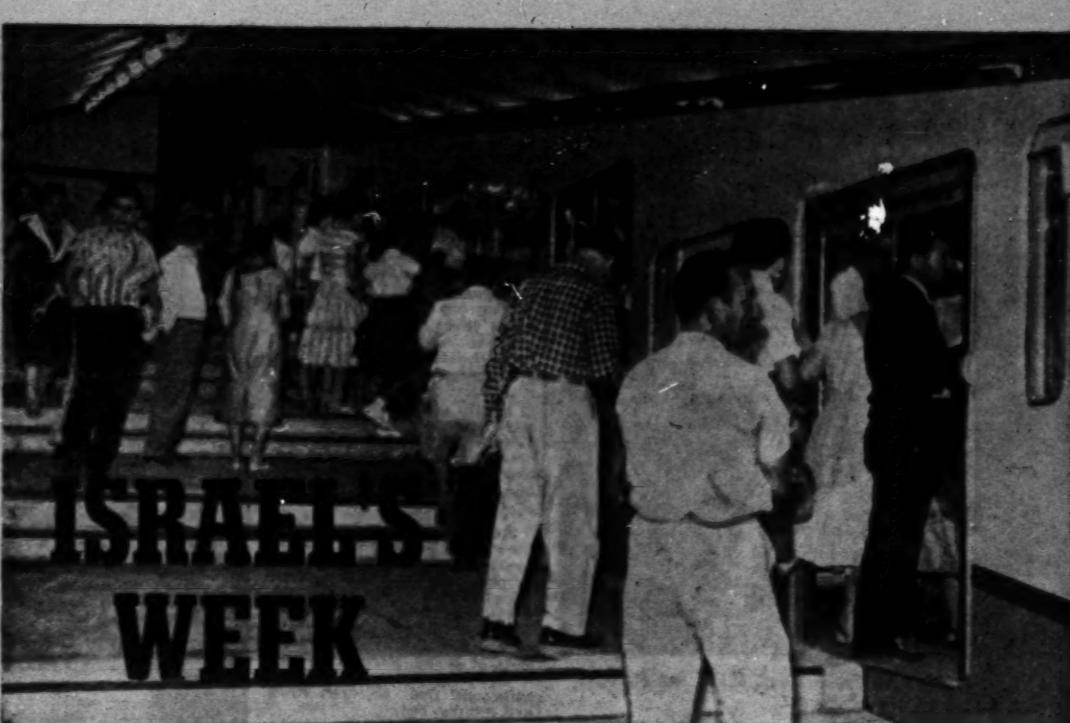
In addition to the Beduin affair in the Negev, this week saw another flare-up on the Northern border, when Syrians opened automatic fire on tractors engaged in maintenance work on the Hula drainage channel.

It was burned out, but there were no casualties. This was the first serious incident in the area since the heavy shelling of villages there by Syrian guns last year.

## Death of A Shepherd

YOHANAN Gelani was won up early Saturday morning by the night guard of Kibbutz Yad Hanna Seash, only a few hours after the Rosh Hashana celebrations on the Jordan border opposite Tulkarm, had concluded. It was his turn to take out the sheep to graze.

Some hours later the sheep began to wander back without their shepherd. The peaceful atmosphere of the preceding evening was forgotten when the kibbutz search party



## Week

AS THE NATION PREPARED FOR YOM KIPPUR, Israelis felt serious concern over the fate of eight Syrian Jews for whom the Damascus Public Prosecutor demanded death sentences for attempting to escape to Israel.

AN ISRAEL SHEPHERD WAS KILLED near the Jordan border in an incident that marred the record of tranquillity along that frontier.

THE SUEZ BLOCKADE was again discussed in the Cabinet following the return of Foreign Minister Golda Meir and Finance Minister Levi Eshkol from New York and Washington.

FRIEDRICH GRUNWALD, the British financier involved in a London Stock Exchange affair, left Israel and returned to Britain.

ELECTION LISTS FOR THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS were submitted.

"CARMELIT," THE MOUNT CARMEL SUBWAY, was opened to the public.

ducted Mr. M. Stern, Director of Mapam, as a new figure to head their Tel Aviv list, while Mr. M. Goldstein, their present representative, comes second.

Mr. Y. Haled, of the Kupat Holim management, is the new head of the Adumim list; Mr. H. Hadas, of the Kupat Holim management, will head the Mapam faction.

In Jerusalem the National Religious Party decided at the last moment to ask Dr. Ernst Nebenzahl, chairman of the Post Office Bank's Advisory Board and Honorary Consul-General of Sweden, to become their new head.

In Haifa the General Zionists' opposition chose Dr. W. Lindenstrauss, manager of the local Industrial Bank branch, as their new head, while Mapam dropped its present representative. Deputy Mayor Y. Nussbaum, who has served for nine years and nominated Mr. Kurnit.

Communist dissension penetrated into party lists; in Ashkelon strong objection was voiced within the local Mapai branch to the re-nomination of Mr. A. Tager, the present Mayor. In Beer-sheba an internal Mapai rift even resulted in the appearance of two dissident lists for the municipal elections, representing the Hungarian-speaking Group and the Beersheba Veterans and Egyptians.

## Visa Veto

REPORTEDLY acting on the intervention of the Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Walter Eytan (who had received a cable from Mr. Moshe Sharett in London), and of his own party's young leader, Yigal Allon (who was also in London), the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Bar-Yehuda, cancelled the tourist visas of two British visitors involved in the London financial scandals. With Mr. Sharett and Mr. Allon having reportedly stressed the bad impression created in England by the fact that the two — both Jewish — had chosen to go to Israel when they got into hot water.

Mr. Friedrich Grunwald arrived in Israel on September 18 after the collapse of a major stock exchange transaction, involving a take-over bid, causing a major scandal in the City and creating an election issue in Britain.

Mr. Philip Allan Goldstein arrived in the last week of September after allegedly jumping bail during a fraud investigation unconnected with the Grunwald affair.

Israel was not happy over the fact that these two visitors chose this country as the place to wait while things cooled off, and the papers expressed the opinion that they would be most welcome to go elsewhere; but Mr. Bar-Yehuda's use of his powers to cancel their visas was not unanimously welcomed, nor was it certain — at least in

The same goes for the sticking up of election posters, which this year have been confined to specific hoardings; and although the law has no say on their content, one is at least assured that the walls of one's home or store will be kept clean and "neutral."

Rosh Hashana eve was the deadline for submitting municipal election lists, and as with the Knesset elections, the rise in the number of new lists, mainly representing the various Oriental communities, was again a significant feature.

Municipal List

Jerusalem took the lead with 24 parties contesting the local elections for the 21-member municipal council, while in Haifa the voter will have 15 lists to choose from for the same number of representatives, and the Tel Aviv electorate will have 12 parties competing for membership in Israel's largest 21-member municipal council.

While the parties retained the present mayors and heads of local authorities, several changes took place in the names of candidates leading the opposition lists.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordechai Namir, heads the Mapai list for Tel Aviv, followed in second place by the Minister of Social Welfare, Mr. Petach Nathaniel. Mr. Eliezer Shachter, secretary of the Tel Aviv Labor Council and present leader of the opposition, is only third. The Rev. Dr. David

Shaw, former chief rabbi of the Ashkenazi community, is fourth.

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Just as what the news says, he is a real man.

London has always been my favorite city. I want to say how sorry I am and apologize my personal sympathy to those who lost their dear ones in the Yom Kippur war.

Dr. Werner von Braun.

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## ISRAEL REVISITED

NEW STREETS  
of ASHKELON

By Philip Gilon

ACCORDING to the first plans prepared for the eight city of Ashkelon (Israelf's version), the neighbouring former Arab town of Migdal was written off as "defunct." In Mandatory times the town had been famous for its weaving industry and had claimed to be "The Manchester of Palestine," but houses had been built without planning or regulation, so that of a few ornate, sumptuous homes of the rich and the buildings of the officials, the 15,000 citizens had followed their own limited vision and the resultant architecture can be euphemistically described as "picturesque Oriental." A wadi served as a sewer and humans and animals alike took their water from a common well opposite the mosque. After the Arabs fled, the planners of a model garden city, to incorporate Migdal, demanded that Migdal should be destroyed. All building activity in old town was officially frozen pending this vast overhaul, while new housing sprang up on the dunes to the south and west of Migdal.

## Brash Vitality

Planners propose, but man disposes: whatever adjectives may be applied to Migdal today, the word "defunct" is certainly the least appropriate. There is an arrogant vitality in its streets of Hebrews of many origins jostle each other in search of bargains. For all the citizens of Ashkelon, Migdal has become "Town": here are the centres of commerce and industry. Indeed, this town that has outlived its own demise serves not only Ashkelon but the entire Lachish area: from Ashdot Yam, Kiryat Malachi, Shadot, Nehora and even Kiryat Gat itself, the people turn to Migdal in defiance of regional planners to do their shopping. All the products, chisel in restaurants or outside kiosks, go to cinemas or stroll chattering down the single main street. The minute bazaar-like shops hold immense stocks which overflow onto the pavements; people prefer to buy in Migdal rather than in their magnificently planned, modern but austere and competition-free commercial centres. Migdal has 13 haberdashery stores, 20 vendors of fancy goods, shoe shops, 19 butchers, 20 restaurants, cafes, bars and delicatessens. *Palelof* has created "Kings"; so has ice-cream — several vendors claim royalty.

On Saturday evenings the people come out in their best clothes: Yeminites, Turks, Poles, French, Germans, Hungarians, Syrians, Persians, Iraqis. Hungarians surge along the street and defy the motor-vehicles crawling in low gear with hooters roaring vainly for passage. There was a time when the language of the street was that of the Tower of Babel, but today Hebrew has ousted all others, even Arabic and

Yiddish, except for important confidences.

On either side of the humongous street lie the slum-like houses. The people come from many lands and live side by side without quarrels. Through all the area runs the wadi, cleaned considerably by the Municipality and relieved of the worst of its pressure by the installation of a central sewage system. At various points narrow bridges cross the wadi. The white walls of the houses are high and secret above the narrow, sandy lanes, implying all sorts of Oriental mysteries behind these austere facades.

These enigmas of the East collapse on investigation: entering the homes behind them, one finds people who are intensely active, industrious and clean. The cleanliness of the interiors, particularly among the Yeminites, defies Western emulation. A Yeminite family may live in one room, with an outside courtyard and kitchenette, but absolute standards of self-respect defy the slum-like exterior. The Yeminites generally live in "extended families," cousins alongside cousins. The women may go out to work in the fields or domestic service, but refuse to serve in the Army on grounds of religion. Their main creation is the synagogue — they have built six of their own since settling in Migdal and they attend prayers every morning and evening. During the day the old men sit on rugs on the floor, reading venerable copies of the Torah brought with them from Yemen; they chatter and gossip and discuss fine points of doctrine, while the women serve endless cups of tea.

The women find self-expression through embroidery. When a child is born the mother stays home for a month. Her relations and friends visit her every afternoon, bringing with them little bits of lace, poppies, nuts, hot ginger tea. An old woman sits in the corner, comfortably smoking a *nargileh* and disapproving of the young girls around her. Fingers flash and the complex delicate patterns take shape, gold threads on black material, white thread on gold. Apparently the women do not need to look at their flying fingers: they laugh and gossip with each other, their hands operating independently of their eyes like those of touch-typists. The young girls are going to night school these days, and say that they have not got the patience to learn the art of embroidery, but *Masikit* and *Wizo* are keeping it alive by buying products.

## Old Migdal

This is old Migdal, with its busy main street and shops, Oriental homes behind. The road goes out of town and turns west towards the sea, past the "southern neighbourhood," consisting of apparently endless and repetitive exercises in monotonous mass building effected in the early days of the State. These houses accommodate thou-



The broad new streets of Ashkelon at the civic centre (above) and, below, the crowded colourful street-market of nearby Migdal.



sands of people who would otherwise have been doomed to live for years in tents and shacks, but not even the most determined public-relations officer of the Department of Labour could call them interesting or colourful.

## Antiquities

Further on is the latest and proudest of the Housing Division's efforts at providing accommodation for the comparatively poor, the "Afridar neighbourhood." For years the phrase "The Antiquities" meant to Ashkelonites, like shopkeepers, like the young girls, like the tourists, like the visitors, alike that the oasis must be the place where Samson once sported with the Philistine youth, where Herod the Great built his colonnade of a hundred columns. Today "The Antiquities" mean the new housing development — the children call the area where the ruins are found "The Antiquities of Samson." Here there are several innovations in housing to please the fancy of architect and layman alike. Squat rows of semi-detached houses known as "trans" because of their resemblance to railway carriages stand side-by-side with more imposing three-storey blocks of flats. With this idea of mixing types succeed?

Protagonists say that it will. Particularly pleasing are the gardens across a wide boulevard named after Zephaniah prophet of Ashkelon's Jewish rebirth after centuries of desolation. This quiet corner of the town offers tempting relaxation to tourist and Israeli alike. Here are the cafés where exciting political coups may be discussed over a beer or a cup of coffee.

North of Ashkelon is Barna, planned for the very wealthy who have yet to make their way to the South of Israel. So far Barna consists of a most magnificent network of roads, five unoccupied houses and a wonderful country club as yet unused.

The visionary of Barna, Segal, was a signer of Israel's Declaration of Independence, who had been imprisoned in Lydda by the British. When he came to the country club he celebrated a "Latrun's Alumni Night" by inviting his fellow prisoners to an opening party. But since then the country club, with its lovely gardens, serves only occasional picnickers, although rumour has it that Solel Boneh will absorb it or that Segal has returned from South America with fresh capital and more plans.

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Friday, October 9, 1959

In the last few years considerable progress has been made in Israel in the accumulation of capital, and as a result the PENSION situation in the local securities FUND market has markedly improved, due to a fortunate combination of three major factors.

First, the steady rise in income levels has made it possible to allocate increasing amounts to savings — both private and corporate, even though standards of living have also been rising rather rapidly. Obviously, it is this process that gives the best prospects of creating genuine investment resources. However, for the time being, the amount of savings set aside in this manner has been somewhat disappointing as consumption has accounted for over nine-tenths of the income accruals. A more immediate impact has been made by the second factor, namely the soaring flow of private German restitution funds, which have run into very big amounts, and of which greater portions have been diverted to investments. But it was the spread of institutional savings through the network of provident and pension funds that has turned the tide and still provides almost one-half of all means available at the disposal of our stock exchange. Moreover, these savings, at least, dependent upon individual whims and anxieties and by their inherently long-term nature they are best suitable for financing capital development projects.

It must therefore come as a shock to the Israeli public to learn that this seemingly potent and reliable source of capital has been grossly underestimated, and that, far from being able to provide increasing amounts of capital in future years, the funds will be forced to reduce their investment programmes progressively as an increasing part of their income is diverted to meeting current liabilities.

The figures — presented elsewhere on this page — have been published by the authority that can least be suspected of an unfriendly bias: the Pensions Department of the Histadrut. Yet the evidence is alarmingly conclusive: although the number of pensioners in the surveyed industry has not yet reached one per cent of their insured membership, the assets necessary for meeting the liabilities involved already amount to between 20 and 30 per cent of the funds' accumulated capital; or — viewing the matter from another angle — the pensions paid already amount to five per cent of the funds' assets. But the number of pensioners is bound to increase steeply in the next few years, and the amounts of pensions paid will rise at least proportionately, leaving less and less for the accumulation of additional assets.

The data available do not go far enough to show how far this process is likely to go, and whether some funds will have to dispose of some of their assets one day in order to meet their pension obligations. Evidently, the matter depends upon several factors, some of which — in particular the possible growth of liabilities and appreciation of assets in the wake of the eventual decline of the pound's purchasing power — cannot be exactly predicted. But there can be no doubt that the situation is serious, and that stern measures may become necessary in some cases to avoid a critical turn.

A more comprehensive survey of all the funds, and a thorough actuarial analysis of the pertinent data, are clearly called for, but even now one cannot but wonder why the State has not yet undertaken to supervise effectively bodies of such social and economic importance and why over-ambitious pension schemes of a quasi-public nature have been allowed to be launched without proper scrutiny and with little knowledge on the part of the funds' members, on whose future contributions the implementation of the schemes depends.

### Inroads on Income Possible

BETWEEN them, the eight funds comprise some 208,000 members eligible for old age and other pensions. Their accumulated reserves amounted to IL129m. at the end of 1958, and their aggregate assets (including appreciation of linked securities) totalled IL189m. The funds' income — based on the members' and their employers' contributions — exceeds the members' and their employers' co-operative contributions — exceeds IL40m. a year, and thus makes the continued investment of considerable amounts possible because any sum invested in the funds surveyed was 1.83 at the end of last year, and it is bound to increase considerably in the next decade, much more rapidly than the prospective rise in the funds' members' rates of return. This may not be far, therefor, when the entire accumulated assets will be pledged for meeting current obligations, while at a later stage increasing inroads may have to be made in the funds' current income, thus progressively diminishing their ability to accumulate additional assets for further gen-

### Benefits Can Be Maintained Only at Expense of Young Members' Contributions

By our Economic Editor

**I**N the Histadrut's formation five years, when a large percentage of its membership were still young people bent upon "conquest of labour," the mainstay of its activity was bodies more or less directly concerned with production: Solel Boneh, Tnuva, Balchim, produce cooperatives, and agricultural collectives.

About two years ago several funds organized special celebrations on the occasion of the first workers reaching pensionable age. By now the number of pensioners already runs into several thousands (apart from those getting National Insurance and German retribution), and it is bound to increase considerably in the next few years. The funds' role in the country's capital market has often been stressed, for they have become by far the biggest single source of long-term capital, with some IL40m. invested in 1958 and total assets exceeding IL300m. But no less important is their role as a stabilizer and as potential levers for advancing productivity, allowing industries to get rid of old hands who are no longer up to the required standard without exposing them to undue hardships. Also Israel is about to solve satisfactorily the vexing problem of the transference of pensions from one place of employment to another, which has obstructed the mobility of labour in many other countries.

**C**ontinued Support Not Assured

**I**n fact, the pensions provided — and currently paid to the funds' veterans — members can only be maintained at the expense of younger members. However,

this assumes that the members will be willing to continue paying their contributions for decades to come, although they may personally fare better by joining some other fund, with less liability and a more youthful membership. However, such a faithful allegiance cannot always be taken for granted. Although it may be the case that the "Big Three" and their quasi-public status, it can hardly be assumed in the case of Eshel or Solel Boneh. The question of ultimate responsibility for the respective pension schemes will doubtless engage public attention on various occasions in years to come.

The survey lists several contributory causes to the present impasse: the depreciation of investments made in the past, when linking was impossible; pensions granted to some members above those provided for in the funds' schemes; the linking of pensions to the last salary not only of the retired member, but also of the workers active in the

past by someone else, and for someone else's benefit.

Misgivings have long been expressed about the position of Israel's provident funds, but now an actuarial survey of the eight major ones published for the first time by the Pensions Department of the Histadrut, shows that their prospects are indeed far from satisfactory.

The funds concerned are the "Big Three" — Mivtahim, Building Workers Insurance Fund, and the Agricultural Workers Insurance Fund — with some 55,000 pensionable members in each of them; the Histadrut's Central Pension Fund with some 19,000 members; Solel Boneh fund and the Office Workers Fund, with 8,000 to 10,000 members each; and two smaller funds with about 2,000 pensionable members each, run by Eshel and the producers' cooperative.

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# Consumer Cooperatives in Difficulties

**Uncertain Administration, Lack of Training Results in Sales Sag**

By Our Economic Editor

**T**HREE can no longer be any doubt that difficult days lie ahead for Israel's consumer cooperatives. The matter of fact, the crisis has already set in.

Turnover totals for the first half of 1955 may soon tell another story, for they still show a rise of 3.6 per cent against the same period last year, though that advance would be rather small compared with the 23 per cent of a year before. But at a closer view, not even that remains. The rise in price terms and the population increase since the rise. Moreover, the multiple stores established by the cooperative movement jointly with the Hamashbir obviously constitute a sharp apart — indeed, their turnover has turned up full 54 per cent. At the same time, in the ordinary cooperative shop sales averaged IL130m. a month in the period January-June last, i.e. four per cent less than a year before, and perhaps seven per cent less per capita in real terms although the aggregate volume of retail trade has doubtless risen this year, and presumably the volume per capita too.

**Rationing Ended**

As a matter of fact, the turn of the tide was not unexpected. There never was any doubt about the role played by rationing in the steady rise of the cooperatives' share in the food trade, for so long as consumers had to be linked to one specific shop many preferred cooperatives. With liberalization and the abolition of ration cards, a reversal was therefore due, and it could indeed seem wise, but may indeed be wise, that consumers leave. Nor is it yet clear how the consumers now behave, whether they split up their purchases between several shops or go over entirely to new grocers, whether they are most influenced in these decisions by the quality of goods offered, by service, by prices or by credit terms (against the cooperatives' principle of cash sales only).

As one could have predicted, the change has been biggest in the "development areas" — with a drop of 13 per cent in cooperative turnover — and in Afula, Tiberias and Safed, also largely populated by immigrants, where cooperative sales dropped by 26 per cent. The reasons for the six per cent drop in sales in Haifa are less obvious, for both in Tel Aviv and in Jerusalem turnover continued to rise — by 12 and 26 per cent respectively. Slight decreases were recorded also in rural towns and young smallholder settlements while in the established moshavim the rise continues, presumably partly due to the fact that there the cooperative handles purchases of fodder and other agricultural requirements.

One consequence seems, however, to emerge from the few and incomplete data available: the decline of cooperative turnover does not stem from the consumers' preference for new-fangled forms of retail trade. The turnover in Tel Aviv has risen despite the operation of the supermarket there. On the other hand, in Afula the turnover declined in spite of the establishment of a self-service shop, and in Haifa the decline has not been prevented by nine small self-service shops (against five last year) which already handled over one-half of the total sales volume in the first half of 1955. This surprising fact is of considerable importance, for it indicates a wider acceptance among the present policy of the cooperative movement is based.

More than 200 wholesalers compete for the supply of these groceries, and in addition there are many producers of foodstuffs who have their own sales organization and send agents to every shop. This is a problem because the grocer has to take too great a percentage of his time in receiving supplies and placing his orders, which leaves him less time to serve his customers.

Another problem is that the grocer has no possibility to check the quality of the goods offered to him. The result is that there are too many low-quality goods on the market and that the

housewife does not always get the full value for her money.

All these facts together — small and inefficient shops with a limited range of customers, bad display of goods, price-cutting competition between wholesalers and factory agents, and offers of low-quality goods — made it necessary to find new ways to modernize this important trade.

In most European countries west of the Iron Curtain as well as in the U.S., the same problems were encountered many years ago and the answer was the organization of grocery shops into voluntary chains. They concentrated purchases, made common calculations resulting in a common price policy, observed fixed quality standards and introduced efficient service.

**Share Company**

A chain may consist of a company whose shareholders are a number of grocers who make their purchases in common, or it may be organized by one big wholesaler who will not only be the promoter but also the main supplier. He will sell shares in his company to the members of the chain in order to underscore the common interest of supplier and purchaser.

This way was chosen by Chen Paldag, a wholesaler of long standing in this country, in order to build up the grocery chain here. Every member of the chain will buy shares at a value of IL200 in a com-

pany which has been registered by Chen Paldag. These shares have full voting power and bear a guaranteed dividend. In addition to this, every member of the chain, as a shareholder, will be entitled to a rebate on his turnover with his company as an additional dividend. Besides, the grocers, represented on the board of the company, will elect several committees in order to advise the management on all problems concerning purchase and distribution.

**Capital Required**

After extensive preparations the Chen Paldag chain began operations last June. About 200 members have been registered, almost 30 of whom have houses renovated and most of them have been re-organized into self-service stores. The remaining members of the chain will open their shop as soon as the capital is available for their refitting. The capital necessary to convert a shop of 24 sq.m. floor space into a self-service store is about IL8,000. If only new shelves and gondolas are bought at IL6,000 if an open refrigerator is to remain, existing cold-storage equipment. An additional IL2,500 is also necessary for cash registers. The members of the chain got a Government loan of IL1,000 at nine per cent interest for 22 months.

It is a fact that a shop of not more than 34 sq.m. of floor space can operate successfully as a self-service store. It can thereby give the customer all the advantages



Israelis now take supermarkets in their stride. Above, a family shop in comfort at the Super-Sol mart in Tel Aviv.

## Revolution in Retailing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

FOR seven years Israel has moved from austerity to abundance; vegetable, egg and milk girls are household topics on the farms. But at the same time the harassed housewife complains bitterly about her difficulties in purchasing good quality farm produce at low prices. The much-publicized surpluses do not seem to have brought prices crashing down, although they have ended both

rationing and black and grey markets. Consumers wonder why they pay so much and why there seems to be so marked a difference between the prices paid to the farmer and those demanded by the grocers. This seems all the more surprising because Israel's agricultural products are marketed to a large extent through陶ne, thus eradicating in theory a multiplicity of middlemen adding their commissions to costs.

Basically the price of Israel's foodstuffs are fixed by production costs rather than by supply and demand. Milk, milk by-products, eggs, poultry, meat, vegetables, fruit and carp are all monopoly products enjoying almost complete protection by the State. Prices of bulk commodities such as wheat for bread, fish, oil seeds and sugar beets are also controlled by the Government which may also import meat or dairy products for various reasons as the occasion arises. The basic aim of the Government is to maintain a "food basket" which may vary in content and price from time to time but which is planned according to the means and needs of the country.

**Boef Marketing**

According to Mr. Feinberg

the commission agent is essential in marketing although naturally his contribution increases prices. But the agent resolves problems of delivery, return of boxes, collections; in many cases he also acts as financier to the farmer. The average mark-up to between seven and 12 per cent.

**Customer Consciousness**

The careful balance of production and price paid to the farmer on the one hand, and the "food basket" and price paid by the consumer on the other, will not be upset by streamlining efficiency and insistence on upgrading of quality, packing and service. At the moment it seems we will fly to the moon before we discover in Israel that even the customer may sometimes be right, but who knows what revolutions the next few years may bring?

## Coffee Men in Two Camps

LONDON —

Latin American proposals for worldwide export control over coffee were discussed by producers in Washington recently. The Latin American producers

who see quotas as the only answer to continued world overproduction, have been operating a limited quota scheme among themselves. They suggest that this should be expanded.

African producers, on the other hand, are unwilling to accept the proposals. Coffee production is growing rapidly in Africa, largely as a result of increased native production. Both Britain and France have encouraged the Africans — as opposed to the European settlers — in their overseas possessions to grow more coffee, and do not want to reverse this policy. Besides, the African coffee market, with instant coffee favour African producers, while the high-grade Kenya coffee has always been in demand.

Even if some form of control is adopted, it is thought

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## Why it Pays to Advertise

# Exports to Africa Wide Open Field

By E. KWILECKI

MORE and more Africans earn good money in Kenya, and still more in Uganda, as planters, government officials or factory workers. With this, the demand for consumer goods is steadily rising. However, whoever thinks that the Africans will gladly grab anything that is not saleable elsewhere will be badly disappointed. The Africans' scale of quality is rising together with his buying power. And anyone has a word for cheap trash "Hong Kong," which is where many such goods are made.

It can be said that many Israel export products are now well packed. Most of our labels, for instance, compare favourably with those of our competitors. Yet we are backward in advertising.

**Little Price Difference**

Israel makes wonderful citrus and tomato juices. Can their sales by selling concentrates at 24/10 instead of 25/6 per dozen bottles? The shipping and handling expenses which account for a large part of the end price will remain the same and the sacrifice of the supplier will not be felt by the ultimate consumer.

Instead of subsidizing prices our exports experts should help develop publicity not only through the necessarily limited medium of participation in a few international fairs, some of which have hardly had adequate results.

Earl Mansfield, but through short feature films, posters and advertisements in foreign journals and trade papers.

## 2m. Dunams Under Unirrigated Crops

TWO million dunams are now being prepared for unirrigated winter grain, fodder and industrial crops. The Jerusalem Post is informed. This total is slightly more than the average of the past four years, and three times the acreage of unirrigated winter crops during the 1950-51 season. It is expected to provide 25 per cent of the country's wheat requirements by next summer.

In keeping with the trends of recent years, the area under wheat is expected once again to exceed that of barley and may increase over last year's 32,450.

Yields are also expected to top last year's official and preliminary national averages of 126 kilograms of wheat and 137 kilograms of barley which were a result of the drought.

## Latin American Proposals for Worldwide Export Control over Coffee

that the British Government with favour production control rather than export control alone. In East Africa, for example, the decentralization of coffee production would make export control alone impossible.

**Quota Scheme**

But despite their reservations, African producers will listen to the Latin American arguments. Although the Latin American export quota scheme has been more successful than was first thought possible, it has resulted in mounting stocks. In Brazil there were 21,000,000 sacks stored at the beginning of July, more than twice the annual African output. If these stocks remained on the market, world prices would plummet and hit all producers.

Production of coffee is growing faster than consumption. In 1958 world trade in coffee amounted to 38,900,000 sacks, and world production was 53,400,000 sacks. This year the world crop is estimated at some 59.1 million sacks.

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## Hagit Lalo Impresses

**HAGIT LALO**, who can bid fair to be regarded as one of Israel's most dynamic young painters (she is 23), is showing an interesting exhibition at the Ring Gallery in Jerusalem (Quay off Princess Mary Ave.), together with a display of modern jewellery by Tass, a trio of young Jerusalem designers and jewellers who work chiefly in silver.

The size of the gallery has room for a number of paintings, but finer selection of paintings than Lalo's recent Tel Aviv show. All of the paintings are colourful, advanced abstracts, strongly painted, in the sense that they are treated in broad areas, and the direction of brush and palette knife strokes, sometimes impasto, plays a dynamic role in the composition. Finally, there are striking contrasts of tone, particularly between the vertical strokes, and fine use of colour—few of our painters can lay rods of different temperature next to each other with the skill and taste of this artist.

Lalo is an "advanced" painter in the sense that the character of her work is in line with the most advanced intellectual painting of the last 15 years. One can make comparisons with the broad semi-abstract landscapes of De Stael, Abstraction by Lanckoy and Pollock, and where composition is concerned, even with the Paris fence-brush "action" painters.

**Accident and Design**  
The justification of an abstract painting is the strength of its composition: one feels that Lalo works at this problem by literally pushing the paint around, on her canvases, overpainting, and blotting, leaving what is successful. On the other hand there are occasionally traces of happy "accidents" that still look like accidents, particularly the "dribbles," and anything that looks like an accident when it is not, is an inestimable feature in any intellectual achievement.

There is nothing accidental in character about the quite magnificent "Composition," (which has been acquired by Mrs. Eban) which justifies all of Lalo's experiments. This is an extraordinary successful arrangement of dynamics and interlocking forms that fall into a nucleus which is a group of smaller



Hagit Lalo: "Composition"  
At right: Jewellery by Tass.

areas. Cleverly painted, subtle and pleasing in colour, it is work which, like good music, grows upon one with each successive exploration. One can say this of very few paintings anywhere.

Tass

**THE JEWELLERY** by the Tass trio is also characterized by sound composition and fine craftsmanship, a tribute to the training provided by the Bezalel school, where one of the group now himself teaches. The designs are modest, simple, and the execution is finer than that I have seen at Georg Jensen's in Copenhagen. Outstanding are the necklaces, particularly the one based on suspended rectangular shapes. This is one of the best exhibitions of jewellery we have seen in the Capital to date.

MIRI RONEN

*Israel Composers (III)*

## JACOBY: EAST IS EAST

**FOR CHILDREN TO CREATE**  
THE young students of "The Studio" art classes, directed by Nomi Zuckerman, are having their work displayed at 7 Gaza Rd., Jerusalem, in an exhibition entitled "The Creative Individual." Individually the drawings are the aftermath of classes conducted for age groups from five to 15. Nomi Zuckerman is a careful pedagogue; she limits her classes to six pupils at a time and confines her instruction to the use of various materials and paints, without attempting to tell her pupils what or "how" to paint in the hope of adopting a style. Like most teachers who are aware of this danger, her main problem is to preserve that wonderful spontaneity and individual approach of the child and so limit as much as possible the influence of other children's work.

Nevertheless, there is much to teach and the older boys and girls have obviously benefited from an initiation into the necessities of composition, for instance. These classes are not intended to turn out little Picasso or Rembrandts, but rather to introduce the child into the mysteries and delights of creative activity and appreciation . . . even in how to visit a museum and use its library.

This is not an exhibition for the public as much as for interested parents, although it contains a few little gems. It is open until the 17th. M.R.



*Theatre Notes*

## Pacifism in Japanese' Dress

Oehl presents "Tanaka the Soldier," by Georg Kaiser, translated by Avigdor Hamietz. Direction: Haim Jaray; Design: Gonda Berger; Music: Raphael Ben-Moshe; Choreography: Ruth Harris.

**Folk Singer**  
Number among his chamber music two String Quartets, a String and a Piano Trio and a Quintet for Wind Instruments. Jacoby puts special emphasis on the influence which his musical acquaintance and cooperation with the folk singer Bracha Tsafra had on some of his works, in particular his popular Suite and his latest work "Partita Israeliana" for String Orchestra, which the Kol Yisrael Orchestra first put on some months ago.

Jacoby's "King David's Lyre" for Violin and Piano (or Orchestra) belongs to his most often played compositions. It is an old Talmudic legend telling of the midnight breeze touching the string of David's lyre and inspiring him to compose his music to the psalms. The music appears in Jacoby's composition as a Theme and Variations.

His outspoken opinion (and he is not alone in this) towards the treatment of East-

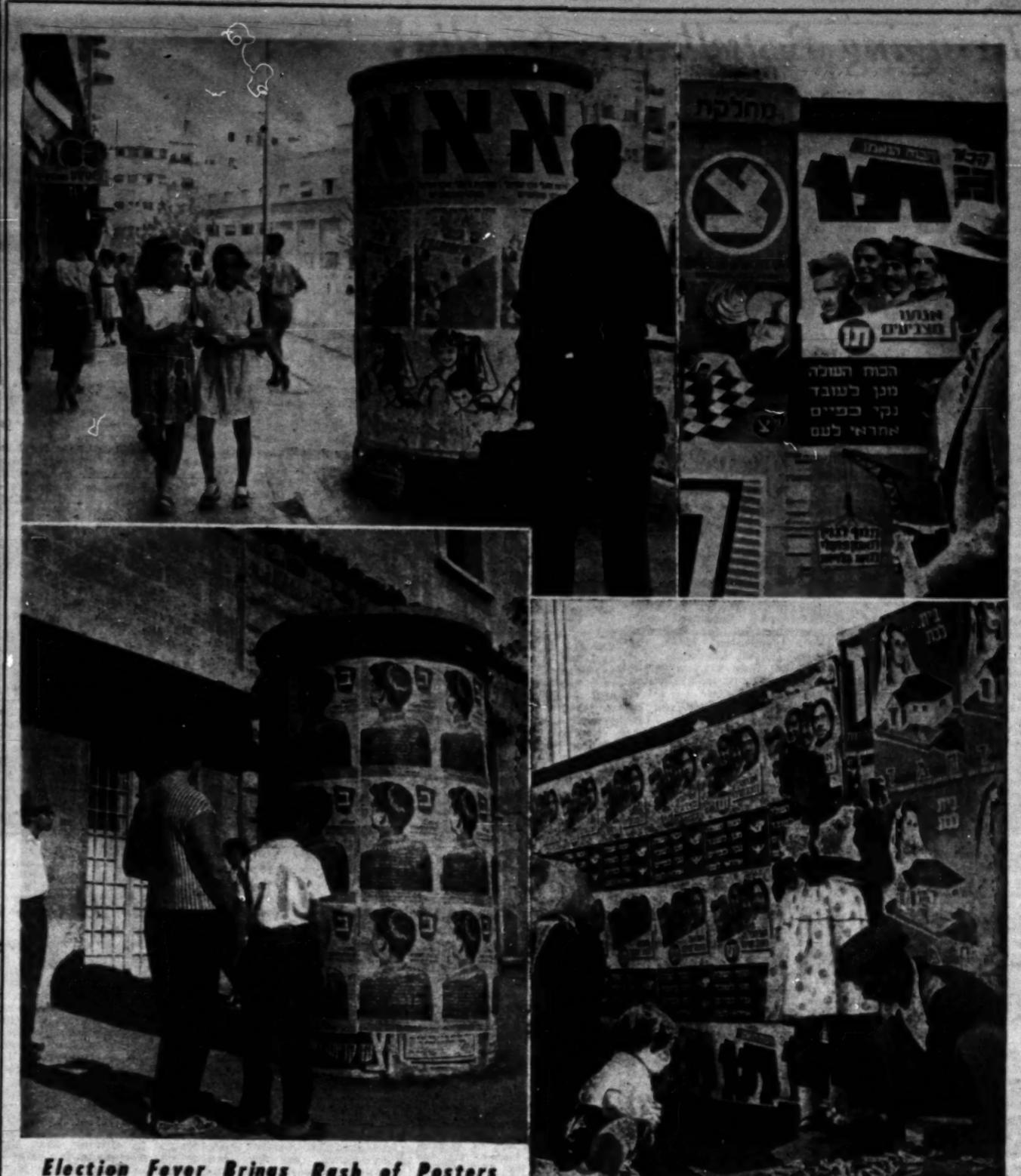
## IN THE GROOVE

"Tanzende Pioniere" is sung by INBAL, the Tanzende Dancer Theatre (Tel Aviv, 15-18 AM). N.Y.—ILL. 300.

**THIS** release gives you Israel in a most interesting programme, one side consisting of traditional Yiddish songs in Hebrew, the other of Arabic songs in which the girls tell of their daily life and work. All are well done, reminding one of the days when Inbal performed without the instruments and arrangements that have lately done it more harm than good. The songs are rendered without arrangements or orchestration, thus retaining an original character which makes this disc a valuable and genuine addition to the collection of oriental folklore.

"Batzal Yarok" (The Green Onion) Israel Theatre Group (Tel Aviv, 15-18). N.Y.—ILL. 300.

Founded mainly with young talents emanating from the Nahal Troupe, the "Batzal Yarok" has quickly established itself by its happy-go-lucky style, poking fun at practically everything with the quality of performance that tends to amateurish and gives you the impression that the performing actors enjoy doing their numbers. The disc is full of "hits" like "Batzal Shit" and "Zemer Hanoded." Especially enjoyable musically are Wilensky's "Venezuela" and Noy's "Hedva." Though still healthily amateurish in artistic presentation, the performance of the group is great improvement over the regular Army Concert Parties inasmuch as there is less rough and crude shouting, and more singing with voices which show some professional training. Humour and gaiety are the keynote, and this joie de vivre is contagious.



*Election Fever Brings Rush of Posters*

Municipal buildings all over the country now show nothing but election posters, each dominated by the Hebrew letter designating the party.

## AMERICAN PAINTING—As Seen at the Bezalel

**THE** exhibition now on at the Bezalel Museum, which was reviewed in these pages on September 6, reflects rather faithfully the wide and varied scene of American art. There are so many tendencies, movements and individualities at work in the U.S. that no such show could aim at completeness; nor could anyone, in fairness, define the character of American art in a few paragraphs. For one reason

alone this would be impossible at the present stage; any artist who chooses to make his permanent home in the New World is immediately accepted as "belonging," and he becomes an American artist. His subjects, on the other hand, which include dancing Hassidim and orthodox Jews at prayer, have certainly been inspired by scenes experienced on New York's lower East side, and Weber is as much part of America as is New York. He is, in fact, considered one of the pioneers of modern American art, for he was one of the first to introduce the influences of Cubism, Fauvism and Expressionism into his country.

**Changes in Expressionism**  
This brings us to one of the trends which have long been firmly established in the U.S.: that Expressionism which we should now, in contrast to the newer movement of "abstract Expressionism," call "Traditional Expressionism." Its origin lies partly in the fact that, in the first quarter of this century, certain American artists (particularly Hartley and Peintner), who are no longer living and therefore not represented at the Bezael, went to Europe, where they spent some time in close contact with the German Expressionists. Perhaps still stronger than their influence was the impact, in the 30's and 40's, of such refugees from Nazism as Max Beckmann and George Grosz who came to the U.S. to live and teach there for years. Such masters as these do not usually encourage the imitation of their own style, but they transmit a certain outlook and the legend of a tradition.

If the work of all these artists can be shown to be derived from the European tradition, there are others who confess themselves to be influenced by the Far East.

Outstanding among them are Morris Graves and Mark Tobey. The birds which Graves likes to paint have a strangely uncanny expression and remind one of Klee, but when one reads the artist's statements one realizes that they have a different meaning based on his belief in Zen Buddhism. Tobey's art is abstract and strongly influenced by Chinese calligraphy. He covers his surfaces with a screen of signs behind which one suspects layer upon layer of more signs. What at first looks like a loose pattern turns out to be a carefully woven design, with touches of colour here and there to balance the composition. The great attention which he gives to the detailed treatment of the canvas is a characteristic of many of America's abstract artists.

**Rise of Shahn**  
None of this, of course, suffices to explain the rise of a highly original artist like Ben Shahn (not well represented at this show), who may best be described as an Expressionist with "strong social conscience." One can only say that the intellectual climate which surrounded him, and the generous government scheme which supported him, together with thousands of other artists, enabled him to develop gifts which might not have found the same recognition in Western Europe, where art with a content has lately been more and more discredited. There is now no parallel of equal standing who uses his art to reveal the illnesses which disgrace society as Shahn does when he represents city children condemned to grow up among stone walls, men unjustly persecuted or Indians dying of starvation.

**Jack Levine**, to whom work we would like to draw particular attention, belongs to a generation — less than 30 years of age — which has produced few Expressionists in European countries. His "syndicates" is a famous picture and a masterpiece. Levine's critical approach seems to be connected with the early Dada and Surrealist. What matters, however, is the mystery with which an Expressionist

## Making Posters with a Purpose

**A** STRIKING and useful 12-page colour reprint from the Tel Aviv Graphic Arts Monthly, "Yeshan Hadinot" (The World of Printmaking) has recently come off the press. It is devoted to a discussion of the Independence Day poster, and this year's is reproduced on the cover and also criticized in an article by R. Dayan, the commercial art teacher at the Bezalel School. In taking the poster as a subject, Dayan illustrates his theory with posters produced by his students in a closed competition, some of which are also reproduced in colour. (This year's poster showed fireworks which Dayan rightly points out could have been anywhere.)

**Dayan's Approach**

Dayan's approach is simple and direct: such a poster must express the relationship between the citizens and the State of Israel. It must orient the viewer and help him share in a feeling of pride and joy. Whether this is done in a humorous, symbolic or abstract vein is of little importance, providing it mirrors the spirit of the occasion and serves an educational purpose.

Seen from this point of view, the students' posters are all successful. Not unnaturally, some of them suffer from the usual art student ill: a tendency to banality and overcomplication — it takes years of experience before superficial detail can be discarded.

**However**, most of their posters show a remarkable sense of design and a light touch, a necessity on this occasion. The poster reproduced above would not be our choice if we were to select a Benai prize-winner — but it demonstrates the carrying power of the "1" and is unmistakably Benai, particularly in colour.

One of the best posters is

by Raphael Minn. It shows a decorative immigrant ship, the funnel of which is shaped like the "shekel" and is gay and well constructed.

The reprint, in four-colour photo-offset, is a remarkable combination of volunteer services: printing and plates were supplied free of charge by Israeli-American Graphics

Ltd.; the Ortel Printing Company Ltd.; and M. Pihovsky, and paid for by the International Paper Mills. It is gratifying to know that these firms are prepared to pool their know-how and resources to produce such an interesting and otherwise expensive publication.

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Another group of "abstract Expressionists," including Kline and Kooning, are inclined towards the other extreme: they apply paint broadly and emphatically, the first of these two producing large, black signs of great crudity, the second creating a kind of labyrinth of coarsely drawn brush strokes with a screen of signs behind which one suspects layer upon layer of more signs. What at first looks like a loose pattern turns out to be a carefully woven design, with touches of colour here and there to balance the composition. The great attention which he gives to the detailed treatment of the canvas is a characteristic of many of America's abstract artists.

**Anguish and Anxiety**  
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## Bringing Bestsellers to Israelis

By Philip Gillon

THIRTY years ago progressive booksellers were charging several pounds for under-the-counter copies of "Lady Chatterley's Lover." Lawrence fought the banning of his book by printing a surreptitious edition of 1,000 copies. Flounders which he hawked around to his friends at two guineas a copy. Then he found himself at the mercy of the pirates, in what he called his "Tilt with the Jolly Roger." As unauthorized editions were produced by lovers of literature who despised such trifles as paying royalties, the writers and were nevertheless fully protected by Mrs. Grundy's Hippocrite laws.

Today Israelis are irrespective of age or sex can buy a paperback edition of "Lady Chatterley's Lover" for IL 2.50 or a hard-cover volume for IL 5; for no extra cost they have a decision of a New York judge thrown in to assert the rather self-evident fact that the book is not pornographic. It is questionable how much posthumous vindication may await Lawrence who died in 1930, nevertheless there is ironical satisfaction in the fact that the book he composed with such care and pain has at last become a bestseller in the United States.

Behind the ability of Israelis to read his book and to be up with the delayed American media lies a remarkable combination of circumstances. Not prurience but lack of hard currency would normally have denied us the right to read a book rated Number Three Bestseller by "Time." Some years ago funds provided by the I.M.G. Fund enabled us to keep in contact with the latest writers of critical or popular fancy. But this allocation was cut down, first to \$50,000 a year, then to the present amount of \$300,000, which has to cover magazines, scientific and technical books, subscriptions and other such items. (The Government of Israel is adding \$200,000 for fiction.) Recently the British Parliament agreed to spend \$500,000 on books for Turkey, Pakistan and Israel, of which our share is expected to be \$100,000. But most of this amount will also go to non-fiction.

### Critical Position

Thus the position of the average Israeli reader of imaginative writing is distinct from so-called "serious books" became critical indeed: no new books in hard covers or paperbacks, appeared on the shelves of booksellers for many months. Wearly we read out-of-date books dragged out of stock. There was a very real danger that we would have to do for some remote Hebrew translation to keep drifting away behind the literary swim.

Behind our rescue from the drowning situation lies an interesting combination of circumstances. These are the remarkable advance in modern offset printing; German Reparations; the erection of Israel's own paper mills at Hadera; the craftsmanship of Israel's printers.

Thus came the greatest financial success to "Exodus." Steimatzky enabled Israelis to see themselves in that most flattering of distorting mirrors. And it only cost IL 400, compared to the American price of \$4.50.

Another mirror — although one that was far less kindly — followed. Yael Dayan's novel sold in hard covers for IL 3.50 as compared to English's \$1.50 and was therefore cheap at the price. The technical production was the least successful: the jacket drawing and photograph coming out very badly. But the book was at least cheap.

Then came Steimatzky's story — the Oxford University Press allowed him to reprint "An English Reader's Dictionary." Not only did his name appear side-by-side with that of one of the most distinguished publishers in the world but the Oxford Press even wrote to him: "I want to tell you how very pleased we are with its production. It may sound condescending to say that it is not often that books printed abroad are up to Oxford standard but in this case one can hardly tell the difference between your edition and ours." After this acco-

lade from the highest of the high, Steimatzky was surely entitled to retire!

Instead he produced "Lady Chatterley" and Harry Golden's "Only in America," thus blossoming out as a re-printer of paperbacks. Golden's book sells at IL 2.50, the equivalent of the original price. The latest product is Meyer Levin's "Evil," which sells at IL 4.00 and is technically very successful; the quality of paper seems better. The technical improvement over the Dayan production is very marked.

### Ambitious Programme

Steimatzky plans to produce 10 pocket books a month and several hardcover books, among them the Oxford Concise Dictionary (as soon as the Hadera Paper Mills have "Bible paper" available). He is to start soon on Golden Books and Little Golden Books, in Hebrew. Pocket Books Ltd. has written that they hope that Steimatzky's may become "a kind of Israel publishing house." At the International Congress of Publishers in Vienna the Israeli products "made a sensational impression."

So far permission to republish has been for Israel only, but Steimatzky hopes to get authority eventually to export to other countries which are experiencing difficulties getting books from England and the U.S. and which Israel can supply under trade agreements. He visualizes Israel exploiting her printing and bookbinding knowledge to develop an important new export.

He will select books according to his own estimate of what the market wants — so far he has not miscalculated. It may well be that we do not and will not always agree with his choice; that is our privilege. But it is a pleasure to know that the books are available for our consideration.

## Anger and Violence in Iran

By Hel Lehman

**THE DAY OF SACRIFICE**, by Feridoun Esfandiar, Macmillan, London, 1959, pp. 325.

A MASS demonstration is boiling into a bloody riot one day outside Parliament in Teheran. KiaNoush Aryamanesh, curious and questioning son of a minor Iranian government official, finds himself accidentally swept to the mob despite his indifference to politics. Nearby a foaming orator is denouncing at least cheap.

"He went on and on screaming higher and higher," says the author. "I listened carefully wondering if he had any specific complaints. Sos it was evident there was nothing to support his charges, with the exception of the most distinguished publishers in the world but the Oxford Press even wrote to him: 'I want to tell you how very pleased we are with its production. It may sound condescending to say that it is not often that books printed abroad are up to Oxford standard but in this case one can hardly tell the difference between your edition and ours.' After this acco-

tellousness and anger, I hit him and his hat and his shirt." Such revealing glimpses are frequent in this excellent first novel, which contains in addition to a full cup of sex, intrigue and murder — some masterful insights into the mysterious follies of the mad Middle East. Its author, Feridoun Esfandiar, is a raw, Oriental blurb. An Iranian and Moslem-born, he has spent many of his 28 years studying in Christian, European and American schools and working at various instructive jobs in the U.S. He not only writes about his own people with knowledge and authenticity, but can also filter his image of all of us through wise, octogenarian eyes. The book is a good yarn plus a deliciously penetrating commentary on the lunatic inner workings of an important area.

### Fanatic Society

The only simple thing in the story is its plot. KiaNoush, an amiable idler whose tendency to sleep late and instead of earning his bread has won him a reputation as a contemplative mystic, is commanded by his father to arrange a marriage with the Slave of the Faith. This fanatic society (modelled upon the real-life Moslem Brothers who terrorized Iran a decade or more ago) plans to assassinate the Minister of the Interior. The senior Aryamanesh, who works in the emanating victim's department and knows he is the only honest Interior Minister the moment, has high hopes to stimulate the writing of the present book. And there is little in this book to which a non-Marxist might object.

After an introductory chapter on the development of the economic doctrines in general, the author gives a clear account of the functions of money in the modern economy, its institutions, such as banks, central banks and the capital market. He acquaints the reader with the impact of "Purchasing Power," the Currency Theory, the problems of the trade cycle and its stabilization and the concept of "National Accounts."

In this respect the present volume must successfully fills a gap in our literature. It is one would believe, the book of a very talented teacher, who has the knack of giving an easily understandable

## Kibbutznik on Economics

**MONEY AND ECONOMIC LIFE IN CONTEMPORARY CAPITALIST COUNTRIES**, by Eliezer Hako... IL 2.50, published by Shirat Poalim, 1959, 381 pp.

THE successful pursuit of an anti-inflationary policy concurrent with rapid economic development requires, in a free democracy, a fairly widespread understanding of the interplay of economic forces. To impart this understanding to at least the responsible spokesmen of the electorate is therefore an important task, which takes special gifts.

In this respect the present volume must successfully fills a gap in our literature. It is one would believe, the book of a very talented teacher, who has the knack of giving an easily understandable,

though by no means popularized, exposition of a difficult subject. But, in fact, Hako... is a member of Kibbutz Beth Alpha, one of the economic thinkers of Kibbutz Hamehud. His pedagogic experience was gained, apparently, in the extension courses of the movement, an activity which stimulated the writing of the present book. And there is little in this book to which a non-Marxist might object.

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The second part of the book is devoted to an application of these concepts to Israel, in particular context with the process of development.

As this is the first text in Hebrew on this subject, the book should find interest in much wider circle than the "Kibbutz intelligentsia" for which it was primarily intended.

RABBI H. Y. D. AZULAI is better known by the name of HIDA, made from the initials of the four parts of his name. In many ways he was the most versatile and colourful Sephardic personality of the 18th century. Rabbi Abraham of Brod, the great-grandfather of the Hebrew writer Shlomo Agnon, who came on the way from Galicia to Leghorn to be with Hida, has this to say about him: "He is outstanding in all qualities. I doubt whether since the days of Rabbi Shlomo ben Yohai, who had the soul of Moses, there has been one like this saintly rabbi, who is a holy light, alone among inhabitants of the lower world in knowledge of the Torah and pieté."

Born in Jerusalem in 1726, he travelled widely through North Africa and Europe as emissary for the Hebrew community before settling at Leghorn in Italy where he died in 1805. The 150th anniversary of his death was widely noted only a few years ago, and the present study of Hida is part of the commemoration of this anniversary.

PROLIFIC WRITER

A prolific writer, there is hardly a branch of Jewish study upon which he did not write: Commentary, homily, halacha, history, music, literature, and bibliography. The number of his printed works is 44, and Benayahu lists 22 works still in manuscript. Of the 44 printed works only nine have not appeared in more than one edition, and many have appeared in more than a score of editions. There is probably no Jewish writer — even Maimonides

or Rashi — who has been reprinted in so many different places (50 are listed). In addition, the popularity of his works was such that many were abridged and translated by people themselves. Interestingly, many of his manuscripts and special editions based upon the special teachings and approach of Hida.

From the little that has been said above, it is quite apparent that anyone coming to write a complete study of Hida would have a most difficult task. The painstaking research of Meir Benayahu, the son of Chief Rabbi Nissim and Director of the Ben-Zvi Institute, has taken him to all the important libraries in the world to check on manuscripts of Hida's writings. Much of it has been spade-work, for as Benayahu points out in his study, no complete list of Hida's writings was ever successfully compiled previously.

Biography of Hida, we have drawn their material second-hand from contemporary portraits for the most part, and Benayahu is the first to draw his material from a close and intense study of all of Hida's available works.

Great Bibliographer

It would be hard to do full justice to all the facets of Hida's activities as seen with Benayahu. We can list here just a few: "The Avot Ha-Shalom" association of the "Beth El" Cabalists in Jerusalem; the special care in accounting for all expenditure on his missions, as revealed from the record books of Hida; Hida's contacts with Biblical scholars and thinkers; Hida's role in the important libraries of Europe; and his description of these phenomenal character of Hida's memory; his special courtesy to women, and ardent defence of their rights; the sources of his personal income.

**REN SHEMEN: A CHILDREN'S VILLAGE IN ISRAEL**, Published by Norman Bentwich, published by the Federation Internationale des Communautés d'Enfants (F.I.C.E.), 30pp.

IN the whole history of children's villages, those in Israel occupy a unique place. In similar villages abroad the children who live in them come from the same country, speak the same language, share the same tradition. They are orphans, or physically handicapped, or otherwise deprived, or victims of war and revolution. They are fundamentally children living on the outskirts of a national society, and the task of educator and village is to restore them whole and happy to their natural environment.

At the same time, he has not made the error of judgement of so many critics who "mistake biography for literary criticism." His evaluation of Kafka's work is not based exclusively on biographical

detail, although it does play an important part in this small book. His own intimate acquaintance with Kafka, and his well-considered use of the diary and correspondence help him to strike a balance between simple narrative and an exposition of his subject's religious outlook.

One of the most interesting features of the book is its treatment of Kafka's humour, although it is possible to "disagree with Weltsch in his judgment of humour and of his place in a fable's work." It is enlightening to know that for Weltsch humour is exaggeration, distortion, the transference of an individual being an emotion or an object from their original setting to another and inappropriate one. Every reader will recognise this in Kafka, and I believe that this is the first time it has been properly dealt with.

The whole first part of the book is a series of short personal reminiscences: "His Life," "The Friend," "Women," "The Sentence," "In Purity," "Letters to Milena," "The Work of the Writer" and "Jewishness." What captivates Weltsch's modesty, his reluctance to relate in the first person even those incidents which he himself, and his self-denying emphasis on the principles of Max Brod in Kafka's life. All the work invested by Brod in the publication of Kafka's work, and of his research and exegesis around it.

### Unique Understanding

Yet this book is not just a supplement to Brod's articles and books. Despite his modesty, Felix Weltsch has his own approach to Kafka and his own unique understanding of him. Already, in the biographical section we are confronted with the two governing principles of Kafka's world: purity and impurity, which Weltsch considers the centre of his philosophy, and from which he derives his ethics, his fear, his despair, his struggle with God. Thus already in the first part of the book he leads us to the centre of Kafka's religious world which have hitherto been a quarter and a fifth of the oriental population of this country. Movement. In other lands the children were restored to a national community; here they helped to create one.

### Well-Known Village

Of all the children's villages in Israel, Ben Shemen is the best known both here and abroad. In 1937 Dr. Siegfried Lehmann, a young man from Berlin, landed in Palestine with 15 of the young people he had reclaimed from bandit life on the streets of Kovno five years before, much as Maenzen had reclaimed the homeless waifs of Russia, and by the same mixture of governing principles and generous human understanding. Together they founded Ben Shemen, the first successful children's village to take root in Israel with children from abroad, on a tract of land near Lydda, in an area surrounded by

students occupied in making tools for machine shops and garage work. This is a comprehensive work which goes into all the pertinent details of the structure of the machine, its evolution to Kfar Vitkin during the War of Independence, and the part it has played in the new State of Israel. In the second part the author deals specifically with the educational system practiced in Ben Shemen, the first successful children's village to take root in Israel with children from abroad, on a tract of land near Lydda, in an area surrounded by

wanting the self-evident, yet one cannot but admire the vast range of historical and interpretations. We have on hand two of his volumes: *Anshei Shklov 1917-1948* (The People of Shklov, Dvir, IL 1.750 each) which is the tale of a certain townlet on the banks of the Dnieper whose Jewish community constituted one of the cradles of the Hasidic movement. Schneur has risen above the place and time to produce, not without a touch of delicate humour, an interpretive work on the types and lives of people whose joys and sorrows are universal.

But that is not all. Schneur was pre-eminently a poet. Two more volumes, *Shirim 1917-1948* (Poems, Dvir, IL 2.500) are written against the background of his experiences in Vilna and Vienna, Switzerland and New York. It is the biography of a generation and the autobiography of a poet.

LEARNING a trade is important, but even more important is the need to put one's knowledge into practice. Individuals did so, significantly at first, until they discovered that their learning and efforts were being exploited by their employers. So it dawned upon them that they would have to band together to protect their rights. Hence the formation of the Trade Union, Meassilot IL 2.500, by Zev Karmi, first discusses the workers' union and its objectives, the development of trade unionism in its structure, collective bargaining, wage policy and work conditions. But it should be pointed out that the author has chosen too broad a canvas for his work, since trade unionism exists throughout the world, even though it may have its specifically local aspects in Israel.

TO NYONE who has not spent the better part of his life studying the Talmud will not be aware of its pitiful conclusions or its pertinent legalistic rulings.

I. L. Hirsch in his *Osef Ma'anai Halkha* (Treasury of Halachic Aphorisms, Vol. II, Va'ad Lecha, IL 2.500) published by the compiler, IL 2.500, has arranged in alphabetical order some 35,000 sayings (with sources cited), culled from the Babylonian, Jerusalem Talmud, the Midrash, the Zohar and cognate sources. The scholar as well as ordinary reader is thus able to trace any ruling in Jewish law of especial interest to him. It will thus prove to be of equal importance for jurist and scientist, geographer and economist, doctor and farmer.

Great Bibliographer

It would be hard to do full justice to all the facets of Hida's activities as seen with Benayahu. We can list here just a few: "The Avot Ha-Shalom" association of the "Beth El" Cabalists in Jerusalem; the special care in accounting for all expenditure on his missions, as revealed from the record books of Hida; Hida's contacts with Biblical scholars and thinkers; Hida's role in the important libraries of Europe; and his description of these phenomenal character of Hida's memory; his special courtesy to women, and ardent defence of their rights; the sources of his personal income.

PROLIFIC WRITER

A prolific writer, there is hardly a branch of Jewish study upon which he did not write: Commentary, homily, halacha, history, music, literature, and bibliography. The number of his printed works is 44, and Benayahu lists 22 works still in manuscript. Of the 44 printed works only nine have not appeared in more than one edition, and many have appeared in more than a score of editions. There is probably no Jewish writer — even Maimonides

or Rashi — who has been reprinted in so many different places (50 are listed).

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## Experimental Station Turns Desolate Region into Park, Oasis

By David Magness

FRESHLY-mown grass, shady foliage and magnolias in bloom make an summer oasis at Havat Noy, the experimental garden station of the Ministry of Agriculture hard by the Ruppin Agricultural College in Emek Hefer.

Only someone with faith in Israel's soil could have chosen such a site for an experimental garden. When it was first laid out ten years ago, the soil was so poor that no manure of either animal or manure had been brought in, and to this day every leaf from the trees and shrubs is saved and composted. The result is 40 dunams of rolling parkland dotted with rare trees, ornamental shrubs, a magnificent rose garden, several varieties of lawn and all sorts of wild plants, all landscaped by the late Otto Weinberg, who created the Natanya and Safed municipal parks and the Rothschild gardens and parks at Ramat Ha-naiv near Zichron Ya'akov.

## Plastic Greenhouse

The main activities of the farm go on at its plastic greenhouses, whose main feature is the constant circulation of fresh air from outside. The climbing plants are easy to move, unlike glass panes. Another innovation is a hydrostatic mist spray, electrically driven, which is in constant contact with the plant so that the hydrostatic released mist before the leaves have time to dry. Long concrete benches holding pots and trays for plant propagation are packed with vermiculite shavings from Moabit. These innovations were brought over from England by Mrs. Ruth Benjamin, the horticultural instructor in charge, who has put in work at Wissley, Chelsey, Padua, Pistoles and Villa Tornante near Palenza, world-famous for its rockeries and ornamental plants.

From the propagation

houses, the experimental plants are transferred out into the open and under trellis-covered arbours lattice-slatted for plants requiring a minimum of sun. Rock-climbers and cacti grow here, too. A special greenhouse for cuttings; water cult with Lake Hula water plants and lilies are of ornamental interest.

The station has experimented with a substance called gibberellic acid, which is used to isolate fungus diseases and has the startling effect of making plants grow to enormous size.

Havat Noy experiments with all sorts of rare plants, such as Quisqualis indica, an Indian climber with a strange fragrance and clusters of deep red striped exotic flowers that was discovered in an old garden in this country.

The rose garden is under the supervision of Mr. David Gil, chairman of the Israel Gardeners' roses society. The fragrance of a rose can be preserved all year round we were told, by collecting all rose petals, drying them on a sheet of newspaper and putting them in a decorative bowl. Sprinkled with French spice, the kind some Europeans use for making pot-pourri, they produce a fragrance that will spread even in the winter.

## Preserved Seeds

The station has large collections of preserved seeds of which even the oldest specimens are in good shape. Abroad, seeds are in good condition and even fragrant after as much as a century. The farm acts as a clearing house for a busy international traffic in seeds, including wild flowers and other local plants from Israel. It is here that our Plant Protection department gives its approval for seed export and import, and information is exchanged with all parts of the world where trees, grasses and cacti flourish.

The station also maintains an advising programme for

### You Must Have a Succa

**SUCCOT** commences next Friday night, but it has long been the custom of pious Jews to start the building of the succa immediately Yom Kippur terminates, before even the fast has been broken.

In my youth in England, we had a very elaborate structure for a succa which was assembled anew each year, and then knocked down and stored away for the next year, with walls of one-inch planks to withstand autumn gales, and an elaborate roof which could be let down when it rained.

Building a succa in Israel is much simpler. This would be constructed of any old planks. Nailed, screwed or tied together at the joints, they are covered with tapestry, old pieces of blankets, carpets, or even hessian. However, it is not difficult to make an attractive succa which can be taken down and re-used year after year. Your materials will be as follows:

Five cm. by three cm. timber: four lengths of two metres, and two lengths of 1.40m and six lengths of three metres.

Five cm. by five cm. timber: four lengths of 2.50m. Height: 1.6 sq.m.

Lay out four of the two-metre pieces on the ground in the form of a square, nail them, strut them with two of the three-metre pieces, add diagonals and cover with plain hessian. This will be one side. Make two of the other sides the same way.

For the last side, which includes the doorway, lay out the square, add an extra "upright" 90 cms. from one end, and brace the other half of this wall with the two 1.40

HANDYMAN

inch posts.

The hessian walls are daubed outside with bright paint in "modern abstract" style. Inside, the succa is decorated with traditional pictures and motifs: coloured paper chasidim, palm fronds, dried plants suspended from the green boughs, small sheaves of corn, wheat, barley, pomegranates, small flasks of wine and olive oil, dates, figs, nuts wrapped in silver paper, and a host of goodies to be distributed amongst the neighbourhood children when, after Simhat Torah, the succa is taken down again and stored away for next year.

**MOTHER'S PRIDE**

- Healthy children

### Food to Take You Over the Fast

By Molly Bar-David

ALL the festivals of this season are in part celebrated by feasting, but the Fast of Atonement is ushered in after a twilight supper, and ended with a break-fast after sundown and moon-up. Many people make the mistake of tackling the fast, however, as if it were a feast. True, yet, after the fast, to partake of salty and zesty food to replenish the salt loss. Food should not be too spiced before the fast, and it should be plentifully stocked with proteins, which have a "staying" effect in satiating hunger. The overeating, of course, is defeat the spiritual purpose of the fast in any case.

Here are suggested menus for the pre-fast and break-fast meals.

**Pre-Fast Supper**  
Chopped eggs on lettuce  
Meatballs  
Mashed Potatoes  
Steamed Carrots  
Sliced Tomatoes  
Grapes-Mangoes-Apples  
Cookies and Black Coffee  
or Lemon Tea

**Break-Fast**  
Coffee and Yeast Cake  
after Synagogue

**Then:**

Chopped Herring  
Chicken Noodle Soup  
Roast Poultry  
Noodle Kugel - Pass

Tossed Salad  
Apple Strudel and Tea

This Break-Fast is rather a full-course dinner, and only advisable if taken late and the intention is to remain up late.

For those who intend to retire early, a lighter meal is recommended, such as the following:

Assorted Salty Sandwiches  
and Coffee after Synagogue

**Then:**

Gefilte Fish  
Potato Salad  
Olives, Cucumber and Tomato Salad  
Eggplant Salad  
Apple Cake  
or Assorted Cheeses with Apples and Pears,  
Beverage as desired

Of course, a nice glass of port is most appreciated after a dinner that ends a fast and does beautifully on such occasions.

I know a clever housewife who serves the dish she is most expert in preparing after the fast, so that hunger plus connoisseurship win her the biggest compliment of the year. She prepares cinnamon buns ("bulicis" she calls them) the day before, and then brushes them with milk and reheats them just before serving. Here's the recipe:

**Cinnamon Buns**

4 cups sifted flour, 2 tbsps. baking powder, 2 tsps. salt, 4 tsps. sugar, 2 eggs, 2 cups water or milk, 8 tsps. melted margarine.

Bent eggs a little, add milk or water, stir in the sifted dry ingredients and beat lightly. Fold in the melted margarine. Put well-filled muffin tins half full and bake for 30 minutes at 400°F. or until lightly browned.

You can add raisins or chopped dates to the sugar in the above recipe. These muffins are wonderful served hot with butter and jam or honey.

**Apple Cake**

1/2 cups flour, 1 tsp. baking powder, pinch of salt, 1/4 cup sugar, 1/4 cup margarine, 1 egg, beaten, milk to form a dough, 4 cups this apple slices, dash of cinnamon, grated rind of 1/2 lemon.

Sift dry ingredients and cut into crumbles. Add the beaten egg diluted with a little milk to make a ball of dough. Chill for an hour in the refrigerator before cutting into two sections. Roll one part of the dough into a rectangle to fit the bottom of a well-greased cake pan, lifting the sides of the cake up a little at the edges. Spread the apples evenly, dot with lemon rind and sprinkle with cinnamon. Roll out the second ball and cover, fitting the edges together. Bake at 425°F. for 20 minutes and then turn up the heat to 350°F. for 10 minutes. When evenly browned, remove from the oven. Cool and cut.

RICH IN VITAMINS  
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and ENERGY

BLUE BAND

### New Names in the News



Dark-eyed Dalia from Shoval Zion

### Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

PEOPLE often ask me if it is not dull living in a small town especially when the season is drawing to a close and all the visitors are thinking of leaving, but the fact is that people who live in a resort have no energy for social life and recreation in the summer, and it takes them all the winter to recuperate and gather enough strength for the next summer.

HOWEVER, we are not without entertainment even on the quietest days and one of our greatest diversions is the telephone. Before we were put on the automatic exchange, we thought that there would be an end to arguments with the operators about wrong numbers, because after all a machine cannot make a mistake. However, wrong numbers are still obtainable, although a slightly different procedure is followed. You used to pick up the receiver and after a long or short wait (depending on a number of factors such as the absorption of the operators in their conversations with the arrival of their tea or coffee), you would ask the operator for the butcher or the shoemakers. If you got the wrong number you called her again and said you wanted the grocer's not the green grocer's and after some further alteration finally got to the right person.

PLACES that have more than one telephone tend to get very much above themselves, and one must be prepared to spend a fair amount of time getting a connection with anyone working in such an institution. Getting through to one of the girls at the hospital is like trying to speak to the chief of staff at the Pentagon. The clickings and hootings and transfers and waiting that go on generally lead to some one there breaking the connection and leaving you with no alternative but to start again.

THERE is one alternative, I on second thoughts. Nahariya is only a small place and almost everyone has a bicycle.

### Designer Takes a Look

By Diana Lerner

ISRAEL soft goods exports have not even scratched the surface, nor are Israeli manufacturers tapping the vast reserve of talented young designers who would improve their products, designers Mr. Michael Paul, an American designer of fashions, accessories and giftware. Mr. Paul spent six months in Israel as a dollar-a-year man at the invitation of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the Israel Export and Trust Corporation of Tel Aviv, to study export possibilities in this field.

Manufacturers should be interested in exporting to the U.S. because of American tremendous interest in your price for window dressings, ideas (original models used for introducing a line) that can be supplied here. Mr. Paul deplores the fact that some very good things he has seen in Israel never reached the world market.

## Trimming Trade

As a result of his visit, during which he has been working with the Israel Export and Trust Corporation to study channels for export of the small as well as the large producer, Mr. Paul submitted his recommendations to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry this week.

With Israel going into textile manufacturing a trimming trade is needed urgently. Trimmings and bindings are the backbone of a dress industry, stresses Mr. Paul. Buttons are among the biggest problems. At present buttons, belts, soutache, lace, embroidery and sequins are imported mainly from Switzerland and France. There are beautiful Eliat stones which could be utilized for buttons and accessories, as could Yeminite embroidery, or put into a metal setting. Mr. Paul feels.

Giflare, he suggests, needs a new approach to colour, design, shape and finish. This can be derived from the young handicraft students at



A tweed dress (on left) from Ronald Paterson's autumn collection. Note the contrasting satin cummerbund. Deep-waisted tweed frock on right, was shown at Cardin's autumn showing in Paris. Lovely tweeds are available in the shops here.



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IN THE BOOK THAT IT IS HARD TO TELL WHAT IS GOING ON.  
SOMETIMES ON LIFTING THE READER THERE IS A LOW HUM WHICH RAPIDLY RISES INTO A HIGH-PITCHED SCREAM. SOMETIMES SCREAMING IN DIFFERENT KEYS INFEST THE LINE, AS THOUGH THE EXCHANGE WERE BUILT ON TOP OF A HORNET'S NEST. OCCASIONAL SQUEAKINGS AND SCRAPPINGS AND WAILING COME THROUGH, NONE OF WHICH ARE REFERRED TO IN THE INSTRUCTIONS.

DESIGNERS THAT HAVE MORE THAN ONE TELEPHONE TEND TO GET VERY MUCH ABOVE THEMSELVES, AND ONE MUST BE PREPARED TO SPEND A FAIR AMOUNT OF TIME GETTING A CONNECTION WITH ANYONE WORKING IN SUCH AN INSTITUTION. GETTING THROUGH TO ONE OF THE GIRLS AT THE HOSPITAL IS LIKE TRYING TO SPEAK TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF AT THE PENTAGON. THE CLICKINGS AND HOOTINGS AND TRANSFERS AND WAITING THAT GO ON GENERALLY LEAD TO SOMEONE THERE BREAKING THE CONNECTION AND LEAVING YOU WITH NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO START AGAIN.

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# Folklore with a Laugh

ISRAEL must be the perfect laboratory for the folklorist. The many communities have all brought with them their own legends, traditions and superstitions and the collection of this material, before it is lost or diluted, is of urgent historical importance. Sunday's report of the Folklore Convention devoted itself to one aspect of the proceedings — the discussion of marriage customs and the customs had extreme interest and fascination.

Two examples will illustrate these Jewish folk customs and folk humour. One was the method used by Persian Jews to determine which of two sisters their daughter should marry. If all other things are equal and they cannot make up their minds, the parents take three matches — suitably marked — and light them on a cup of wine. The bride's match which burns longer and which wins the first touches determines who will be her husband. Apparently they take matchmaking seriously.

An uproarious quotation was given of the humour of the *budosh* (the Jewish *laster*, at wedding feasts). "Why?" asked one of them, as a bridegroom exempt from reciting the Sh'ma in the *budosh* on the wedding night? "When Ruth married Boaz in the field, she lay at his feet. Why? Because Boaz had already recited the Sh'ma in bed including the verse 'May Michael be at my right hand; Gabriel at my left; before me Uriel; behind me Raphael; and above my head the Divine Presence.' As a result the only place left for Ruth was at his feet. And the bridegroom is excused from that prayer on his wedding night so that there will be room for his bride beside him."

THE 150th anniversary of Rabbi Levi Isaac of Berdichev evoked an appropriate and seasonal feature. This remarkable teacher was the embodiment of the title "Lover of Israel" and hasidic legend is replete with wonderful stories of his deeds and sayings. Generally, hasidic tales are difficult to appreciate unless the hearer has the requisite background, but the examples chosen for this column were readily comprehensible, partly thanks to the clear and authoritative renderings by Yehoshua Berlson and Shraga Friedman.

The programme gained

weight with the magnificent Jan Peerce recordings which are among the most powerful performances of traditional Jewish music. It was a pity that the last record was unnecessarily faded out before the climax, as this "Prayer of Rabbi Levi Isaac" is moving.

## Radio Review

ing both in content and in music, right from its arresting beginning:

"Good morning to thee, Lord of the Universe! I Levi Isaac, son of Sarah, Have come to Thee in a lawsuit On behalf of Thy people Israel."

This was a fitting feature not only for the anniversary but for the Penitential Season of the Jewish year.

L'EBLEY Adam's play, "The Butterfly," broadcast on Monday evening, was of definite radio interest. It opened noisily with a great deal

**AUDIO**

BRIDGE

**EXCEPTION PROVES THE RULE**

have refused to cover with dummy's king to begin with! This leaves West in the lead, and East is short of an entry. In the second round, East may well gain the lead with the ace of spades and shift to a low heart, retaining the tenace position; but with trumps splitting favourably it should be easy for declarer to park one of his heart losers on dummy's queen of clubs.

One of the first rules taught to the beginner is to cover an honour with an honour, as in the previous and next-ranking hand, card for his side. This goes double when he holds most of the intermediate values himself. Blind subservience to this rule cost today's declarer an easy score. After an opening bid of one heart by East, South bought the contract, retaining the lead of the queen of hearts. Up went dummy's king without a moment's hesitation; East won with the ace, made his knave and gave his partner a ruff with the seven-spot. On gaining the return lead with the ace of spades he continued with the last heart; West ruffed again, and the South bemoaned his bad luck, but it did not occur to him that the part-score was all there despite the unfortunate duplication in hearts. He should simply

have

reversed the order of his cards, and the result would have been different.

JAZZ SINGER OFF ON AUSTRALIAN TOUR

GINA JOY, the jazz singer whose husky tones are familiar to audiences of Noah's Ark, Gaiety Tashal and the Accademia and Ramat Aviv Hotels, is leaving for Australia on a six-week concert tour. The Java-born jazz singer, who spent her early childhood in Shanghai and came to Israel ten years ago, appearing as the first vocalist of the Israel Air Force Band, will give a series of performances on Australian television and in Melbourne and Sydney hotels.

Singing in eight languages in Doris Day style, she will sing after hearing it only once or twice even though she cannot read a note and does not play a musical instrument — Gina speaks, reads and writes English, French, Hebrew, Rus-

sian and Italian fluently. Her Russian parents brought her up in an atmosphere of Bach. At the age of six, she won an amateur singing contest on the Shanghai radio and at nine she made her stage debut there in a theatre version of "Anna Karenina."

MARRIED TO AN ITALIAN, the petite, blue-eyed blonde is mother of two. On her return, she hopes to study the piano.

L.D.

FAUL KOHN

Chess

Problem No. 1278

L. Loshinski, Moscow

1st Prize, Chigorin Memorial

1958

Friday, October 9, 1959

Problem No. 1279

A. Kopin & A. Kurnetsov,

USSR

1st Prize, Chigorin Tourn., 1958

White mates in two (2a)

K7d: Qb8; Rb4, Rd1; Re7, Rh7; Kf6, Kf4. (8) K6d: Qd8; Rel, Rg8; Pb6, g4. (8) Kd8; Rg8; Kb6: Pb6, b4, h6. (8) White mates in three (2a)

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